The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,443—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's [illegible] BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine [illegible].

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
[illegible]APORE ..	3387	600	C. G. Perrins	29th Aug.
[illegible]SSAM ..	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
RAVENNA ..	3310	700	K. Stewart	12th ..

A launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible]. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London, calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
[illegible]AR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
[illegible]ALMOR	2733	500	M. de Herne........	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To [illegible] and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do. 310		II do. 300	
III do. 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave [illegible]:

[illegible]NA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
[illegible]SSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving [illegible] Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

[illegible] Railway Tickets to London, available for [illegible]:

[illegible] Genoa. I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 85
.. II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
[illegible]aples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
.. II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 98

[illegible] hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. [illegible]

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, [illegible]
[illegible], July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
[illegible]	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
[illegible]RTS	F. Egger	2,304	450	8th Oct.
[illegible]	G. Mahorcich..	3,600	550	8th Nov.
[illegible] (new)..	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
[illegible] (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

[illegible] Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and [illegible], which can be had on board at moderate prices, as [illegible]:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]	Rs. 400 ..	.. Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
[illegible] (via Port [illegible])	375	295 ..	148 0
Port Said	320	255 ..	131 0
[illegible]	300	240 ..	122 0
[illegible]	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
[illegible]	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
[illegible]DORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
[illegible]NICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

[illegible] Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July [illegible].

[illegible] LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	1882.
[illegible]HALL......	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
[illegible]HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
[illegible]HALL......	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
[illegible]HALL......	O. Lloyd ..	4,000	500	do.
[illegible]HALL......	T. Collin ..	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

[illegible] Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

[illegible] carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

[illegible] hand books of information, and other particulars of Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., or [illegible]KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms [illegible] Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

[illegible] of packages from up-country by this line [illegible] taken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

[illegible] INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

[illegible] and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible] India Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]
[illegible] Line.
[illegible] Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
[illegible] Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] other well-known Lines whose Steamers during [illegible] give passage on very reasonable terms. [illegible] Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at [illegible] of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances [illegible] at favorable rates of Exchange. Passages on board ship in India and England, and information and assistance afforded them. [illegible] receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," [illegible] Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of [illegible] Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

[illegible] Rupees.
[illegible] Rupees,
Four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty [illegible]—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 [illegible] the age of 55, or at death if previous. [illegible] advantage to effect such provisions early [illegible] delay the rates of subscription increase. Death may occur before the provision [illegible] health may fail and render the [illegible] for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 27th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay 24th August, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly [illegible] steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..................	Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins................	,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS:—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1882, at 6 o'clock, p.m., Bombay time.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July, 1882.

APPLICATIONS for [illegible] PATRIOTIC FUND which [illegible] RELIEF from the [illegible] September, 1882, will be [illegible] may be received after [illegible] considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
[illegible] B. BIRD,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 4th August, 1882.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
[illegible] GOVERNMENT [illegible]
[illegible] COMMITTEE [illegible] INSPECTION
[illegible] OF MANAGEMENT.
[illegible] CLIMATE.
For Boarding Boys and Girls.
[illegible]TUSES, &c., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE-BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, at 1 p.m. (Bombay time) on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1882, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1882.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Westlake in place of Mr. Frank Chalk, resigned.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the stores depots, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, after which hour no Tender will be received. A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

GERMAN BEER,

FRESH AND SPARKLING.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST BEER in the market. Price for cash only,

Quarts, Rs. 22 per case of 4-dozen.
Pints, ,, 18 ,, 6 ,,

APPLY EARLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL
WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT,
DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENT IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.
1, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY; TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD, AND JAMES PEARS.

MADRAS—NORTON & Co.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	16	0
			The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA...	direct from the Island...	30	0
			Rich and full of body; the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
			This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	26	0
			A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	18	0
			A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
			N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21	8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21	8
			This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	17	0
			Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			
			N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WATSON & CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES, FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

Knot Scarfs, in great variety, all the new Shapes and Colours ...		...Rs. 2 0 to Rs. 3 0
Pin Scarfs, with renewing Knots, &c. ...		2 8 to 3 8
Made Bows, all Colours ...		1 0 to 2 4
Cambric Scarfs, latest designs ...	each.	1 0
Folded Ties, do. ...	per doz.	6 0
French Braces ...		1 8 to 2 0
The New American Brace, Argosy ...		2 8 to 3 12
Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes ...	per doz.	6 12

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 12, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CELLULOID

WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING.

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN

FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are:—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	[illegible] years	...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 ,,	...	,, 60
Do. third	6 ,,	...	,, 100
Do. fourth	6 ,,	...	,, 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones...	Rs.	75 to	840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	,,	65 to	350
single stone ...	,,	50 to	1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	,,	100 to	400
Ruby, do. do. ...	,,	35 to	450
Do. single stone ...	,,	30 to	475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ...	,,	60 to	225
Do. single stone ...	,,	40 to	300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ...	,,	90 to	370
Do. and 2 Rubies ...	,,	65 to	350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	85 to	350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	75 to	470
Five pearl, half-hoops ...	,,	30 to	175
Three pearls, set sparks ...	,,	40 to	130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ...	,,	25 to	160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ...	,,	89 to	210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings ...	Rs.	15 to	85
Lady's signet rings ...	,,	22 to	36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	,,	13 to	30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ...	,,	18 to	35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ...	,,	12 to	25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, oval or shield shapes ...	,,	16 to	65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ...	,,	24 to	65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,

BEG to invite public attention to the following extracts from *Tea Cyclopædia* and *Tea Gazette*.

THE ADULTERATION OF TEA.

"The hill teas of India possess a delicious aroma, which is derived entirely from the soil and climate. The question is squarely put, whether tea, possessing inherent quality, flavour, and aroma is not better than tea where such qualities are fictitiously imparted."

"There is no doubt that injury is done to the health by using adulterated tea."

"The various methods of adulteration of tea may be defined as the addition of 1stly, leaves, other than those of tea, exhausted tea leaves and damaged tea; 2ndly, foreign mineral matters, especially sand, quartz, soapstone, China clay, magnetic oxide of iron, and astringent principles, such as catechu; 3rdly, the so-called 'lie tea,' which consists of weeds and leaves rolled and dried and artificially flavoured, so as to resemble the genuine article; 4thly, the substances used for artificially colouring or painting the teas, as 'ferrocyanide of iron' or 'prussian blue,' indigo and turmeric, and 5thly, in using gypsum to give weight and a sticky nature to the leaf, plumbago, and lampblack to cover the white of gypsum and ferruginous earth to deepen the red of the liquor."

THE ADVANTAGES IN USING GOOD TEA.

"The principal use of tea is to form an agreeable, slightly stimulant, soothing, and refreshing beverage."

"From containing 'gluten' tea has been regarded as directly nutritive."

"As a nervine stimulant, tea may be taken with great advantage in headache and neuralgia; and in other affections caused by exhaustion of the system and from depression of nervine power."—"Medical Plants" by Professors Bentley and Timen.

HOW TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF TEA.

"The quality of tea is judged, not only by its aroma, and by the colour and flavour of the infusion, but by the amount of soluble matter or 'extract' which it yields. When our varied (Indian) teas are placed before people, they at first fail to recognise its superiority (over China and other teas), and attribute natural pungency and strength to rankness of flavour, while their tastes are not sufficiently educated to appreciate the exquisite delicacy of, say, the 'Hill' products of Kangra and Darjeeling."—*Tea Gazette.*

NOTICE.

Pure and unadulterated Indian Teas, unequalled for quality, flavour and aroma, can only be had at Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, the largest in India. 15,000 lbs. Tea always in stock.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

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COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
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OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

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FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

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ENGLISH WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPECIALITY WATCH, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, LONDON, at 2 Guineas, Keyless, in Silver open-faced case, with Crystal glass. SOUNDY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM'S Silver, Keyless, Lever Speciality WATCH, far superior and cheaper than foreign Watches. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, stand unequalled for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Bombay.

WATCHES AT 2 GUINEAS, plus importation charges, deliverable in Bombay, in perfect going order. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Parkinson and Frodsham, London.

JEWELLERY, a choice collection of brilliant and other Gem Rings, Diamond Ear Studs, [illegible] Rings, &c., &c., SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
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NOTICES.

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OWEN & OKELL,
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Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN ITARSI AND HOSHANGABAD, BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after FRIDAY next, the First of September, 1882, an additional mixed Train will run daily between Itarsi and Hoshangabad.

2. The Train service on the State Railway will therefore be the following, namely :—

DOWN.	A.M.	P.M.	UP.	A.M.	P.M.
Itarsi Dep	5·0	3·45	Hoshangabad Dep	11·0	5·30
Hoshangabad Arl.	5·50	4·35	Itarsi Arl.	11·50	6.20

3. Coaching Traffic of all descriptions will be booked by these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

MORENAS & CO.

TO-DAY'S ICES.
CHOCOLATE ICE-CREAM.
VANILLA ICE-CREAM.
RASPBERRY WATER-ICE.

Orders for Ice-Cream and Ice Pudding moulds executed with care and taste any time from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., at shortest notice.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
BEST ÆRATED WATERS.
PASTRY
Every day fresh.
COMFITS.
25 kinds, from As. 12 to Re. 1 per lb.
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Such as Raspberry, Vanilla, Coffee, Marasschino, Noyeau, &c., &c., &c.,
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Nested boxes for presentation with the above comfits, very beautiful in design.

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QUESTIONS ON THE
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EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.
COMPILED BY
CAPT. C. FULTON,
1st DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.
Price Re. 1, post free.

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Boyle's Camp Notes (ditto)	2	4
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Asphodel, by Miss Braddon	1	4
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HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

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JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
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SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER WATER.

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VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
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Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
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PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
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Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
[illegible] Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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"SPECIALITE"
LIME JUICE,
REQUIRES NO SUGAR,
IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c.,
EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From Dr. W. DOMETT-STONE, M. D., F.R.C.S.

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which I unhesitatingly affirm could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

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B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES stand at the head. They are simple, convenient, and complete in every way. For cash or by monthly payments. Price list post free.—2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, a very high caste handsome bay ARAB CHARGER.

FOR SALE, a light BROUGHAM, HORSE, and HARNESS. Apply Z., office of this paper.

PLANTS ON VIEW.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL'S PLANTS on view, at "Westfield," Breech Candy.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—Quarts Rs. 10 per doz. SPANISH PORT, per doz. Rs. 15. Bottled by B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FRENCH CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS. It is very delicious. —BARTON and Co., Church-gate street, Bombay.

DAWSON'S PRIME, per 100 Re. 1-12, far superior to those commonly sold under that name. Samples on application.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH is now AVAILABLE for bathers at all hours during which the rules permit it to be open. Height of water in the bath this (Saturday) afternoon, about six feet.

TWO BUNGALOWS and a LARGE COMPOUND for sale in a healthy locality in BYCULLA. "A. B.," care of this paper.

NOOR MAHOMED & CO., 34, Meadow-street.—DECK CHAIRS for Overland Passengers supplied at moderate charges.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO LET, a small UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Bellasis-road. Water and gas laid on. Apply to F. Rowland, Byculla.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

THE son of a Col. in the Army, is anxious to take any suitable appointment; not being at present in employ. Knows the language and is learning Marathi. Apply P., *Gazette* office.

IF KALEH KHAN, who served as Khansamah at Raipur and Jubbulpore from 1877 to 1880, will apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, he will hear of something to his advantage.

FOR SALE, Rs. 160, a S. B. B. L. 500 EXPRESS RIFLE, 140 grs. powder, Westley Richard's Patent, by Laing and Sons, Cockspur-street, a magnificent weapon, in good order. Can be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, the Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, [illegible], Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

HAM, BUTTER, CHEESE just arrived. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and oilmanstores by retail at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Indian Press Company's godown, Middle Colaba, on account of the underwriters :—

About 40 docras damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at 4 p. m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Parvutibai, widow of the late Canoo Ragoo Thulay, and by order of the mortgagee Baugwantrao Sadashew Save, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy-road, in Moogbat lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing in measurement about 51½ feet in length and 13½ feet in breadth, and assessed under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhicoo Bhyroo, on the west by the house of Mahadoo Baloo, on the north by the Fazendary boundary wall of the ground, and on the south by the public passage. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2, Church Gate Street, in the *Times of India* old Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished and open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large aviary with birds, rich table ornaments, a very handsome open carved sideboard, a small collection of rare plants in pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. HOHHEN, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware such as a tea-set in four-pieces, cruet and liquer frame, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining-table in two-pieces, open carved sideboard, whatnot, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, pier, card, and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, coaversation sofas, centre ottoman, chiffonier, teapoys, Brussel's carpets, lady's davenport, china vases and table ornaments, Madras-pattern camp cots, almirah with glass doors, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers with glass book-case, half-backed and reclining couches, a small collection of plants in pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

By order of the Presidency Magistrate's Court—

Umbrellas, dessert plates, cooking utensils, cashmere blankets, tobacco sticks, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong office brougham with a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong four-seated barouche with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and set of plated mounted double harness. One horse goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome office shigram in good order.

1 handsome, large open barouche with a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses and harness complete. They also go in single harness.

1 child's pony.

1 Handsome strong pony, goes well in saddle.

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and the following days at 6-30 a.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, paciverea, cinnamomum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, eveusiana, disraeli, aracaris, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture (made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware handsome (especially made to order) 1 and 3 lights hanging, standing and wall bracket lamps, first rate oleographs and chromo-lithographs, a solid mahogany iron-frame grand piano by Ernst Kaps, of Dresden, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very rich door curtains, a handsome English-built brougham (in excellent order), a light open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted double and single harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CHARLES KAPP, Esq., Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HOOP IRON.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at Godown No. 20, near Mandvee Mill on the Elphinstone Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

122 Bundles best 1 by 18 about 19' (not less) hoop iron, slightly damaged by salt water.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, MADON & Co., Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 18[illegible]

ANNUAL INCOME .... £1,158,0[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE .... £3,[illegible]
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS .... [illegible]

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with [illegible] first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,628,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, [illegible], SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, [illegible], BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the Mofussil, [illegible] on most favourable terms, COALS on the [illegible] and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on [illegible] STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .... [illegible]
,, 1880 .... [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED [illegible] ence to Head Office on APPROVED lives. Military and Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed [illegible] adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount [illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	[illegible]
1870	£1,924,242 3 5	1880	[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 19,00,0[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	[illegible]00,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,0[illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE [illegible] ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BO[illegible] Rates and other particulars can be obtained [illegible]

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable [illegible] Prudent in the Modern System of Life [illegible] be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following [illegible]
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meeti[illegible]
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, [illegible] remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates [illegible] of leaving any Port in India [illegible]

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS
996 PROPOSALS for .... [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 [illegible]

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office

6. Company young, and therefore free [illegible] Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half [illegible] Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per [illegible]
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Managem[illegible]
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15[illegible]
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou[illegible]
15. Policy-holders can appoint their [illegible] Auditors, or Consulting Actuar[illegible]
16. Medical Examinations arranged [illegible] suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture [illegible] after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children [illegible] law protected from Demands of [illegible]
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in [illegible] Policy-holders with the Official [illegible] Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND [illegible] MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share [illegible] Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, [illegible]
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S [illegible] HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		
Do.	F	do.
Do.	FF	do.
Do.	FFF	do.
Do.	FG	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.
Do.	FF	do.
Do.	FFF	do.
lb. tins	F	do.
Do.	FF	do.
Do.	FFF	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM [illegible]
Apollo Street May 12, 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The [illegible]enth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Thursday Mr. S. S. Solomon, chairman of the board of directors presiding.

The following is the report of the directors' submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April, 1882. Subjoined is the usual statement showing the result of the zemindary properties of the company for the year under report. In the area of cultivation and in the annual revenue due from the estates there has been an increase, during the year, respectively, of 2,432 beeghas of land and of Rs. 6,907. The debts due by ryots increased, however, by about Rs. 28,876, owing to the crops having suffered some injury in consequence of the absence of the much-required fertilizing showers of rain in October last, and to a very heavy depression in the price of paddy. This fall in the value of paddy and rice reduced also the demand for land, and consequently the increase in the area of cultivation, mentioned above, was not so much as would have been expected under ordinary circumstances.

Land under cultivation :—Previous year, 146,593 beeghas ; this year, 149,025 beeghas ; increase, 2,432 beeghas.

Rents and other revenue :—Previous year, Rs. [illegible],048 ; this year, Rs. 2,06,950 ; increase, Rs. 6,907.

Arrears due by riots :—Previous year, Rs. 1,25,293 ; this year, Rs. 1,54,169 ; increase Rs. 28,876.

The new works of reclamation, which had been commenced in the previous year were continued at an outlay of Rs. 10,322-8-6. They are expected to be completed next season, when an additional area of about 35,000 beeghas of land will be available for cultivation. The cost of repairs to the estates amounted during the year to Rs. [illegible]-10-3. It may be mentioned here that your directors have fixed terms and conditions for leasing jungle lands, and have instructed the agent to bring these terms to the notice of the public. It is hoped that by this arrangement such lands of the company as are at present waste jungles will be gradually taken up for reclamation and cultivation. It will be observed from the balance-sheet that Rs. 1,034-8-6, which were collected during the year for Salamis on Pottahs, have been, as usual, added to the reserve fund, which fund, with the further addition to it of Rs. 17,235-5-6 from profit and loss account and of Rs. 352 from forfeited dividend account, amounts now to Rs. 67,500. The landed property of this company not being liable to deterioration and the reserve fund being available, among other purposes, for making good damage thereto the directors have never made special deductions under this head, but they have, as will be observed, made annual additions to the reserve fund until it has reached the present figure. The sum of Rs. 1,451-10-6 has been written off profit and loss account being reported as due from absconded ryots. There has been also written off the sum of Rs. [illegible] in reduction of the amount standing to the debit of rice mill improvement account. The lessee of the rice mill will complete the first year of his lease at the end of this month. He is endeavouring to make some arrangements for ensuring a successful working of the mill and for the general [illegible] of Port Canning. To facilitate these arrangements he required certain modifications in the terms of his lease, viz. :—That the clause which obliged him to declare at a month's notice whether or not he wil purchase the leased property in the event of the company receiving an offer from a third party should be cancelled, and that the annual rent which was payable in a lump sum in advance should be made payable by instalments. Your directors well considered this request, and, seeing that Mr. Schiller had already spent a large sum of money on the improvement of the mill, that his success in the arrangements he was making would be beneficial to the company, and that he might find it necessary, as he said he would, to give up the lease at the end of the first year if the required concession were not granted, they thought that the interests of the company necessitated their agreeing to the proposed modifications, and accordingly they gave their consent to the same. After writing off the amounts mentioned above there is available for dividend the sum of Rs. [illegible],296-2-6. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 13 per share be declared, and that the balance of Rs. 6,296-2-6 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. S. S. Solomon returned from England and rejoined the board in the month of November last. In the following month Mr. S. E. Shellim resigned his seat at the board, and your directors had to accept his resignation with regret. Messrs. S. S. Solomon and B. R. Mody retire from the board by rotation, but are both eligible for re-election. Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1883, are to be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said : I have much pleasure in meeting you again after my return from England, and particularly so as on this occasion we are able to lay before you a very favourable report. There are a few points therein, to which I may call your attention, notably the small increase in the art of cultivation, as compared with the increase shown in previous years, but this is explained by the fact that we have had to deduct the ground abandoned or neglected by ryots, who [illegible] the company's estates. The whole amount of additional land brought under cultivation this year was 5,995 beeghas, while 3,563 beeghas were deserted by "pyeasts," a non-resident ryot, thus making the net increase only to 2,432 beeghas as shown in the report. This falling off of your ryots has been caused by the heavy decline in the prices ruling for paddy and rice, which, during the last year, were lower than they have been at any time during the last twelve or thirteen years. The rainfall, although a fair average one, failed towards the end of the season, which caused the crops to suffer somewhat, and this, coupled with the low rates current for paddy, has caused a considerable deficiency in our collections. Notwithstanding, however, that the amount of arrears now looks rather large, we believe that one or two good seasons would bring in nearly the whole of it, and the position of the company is, therefore, generally satisfactory. Endeavours are being directed towards making productive the uncultivated portions of estates taken up some years ago, and large tracts of land in lots 48, 49, 50, 133, and 136 have been recently reclaimed and will soon increase our cultivated area. Efforts are also being made to open out those estates which are completely under jungle, and I trust that these will prove successful as the revenue of the company would be augmented with but little additional outlay. The rice mill and other commercial properties are, as you are aware, still under lease to Mr. Schiller, who is doing his best to utilize them advantageously. He has hitherto not been very successful, but he has spent a large sum of money in making improvements in the mill, &c. As mentioned in the report, he asked for some modifications in his lease which had been agreed to, and he has made a fresh proposal for the absolute purchase of the properties which is now under the consideration of the board and which will be in due course submitted to the shareholders, if anything practical results from it. The idea of a ship canal from the Mutlah to Calcutta has lately been revived, and as it has now been favourably spoken of by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, there appears a possibility of the work being seriously taken in hand. I do not lay much stress on this point, as it is a contingency which is still very uncertain, but if the project were to be carried out, it would add materially to the prosperity of Canning and all the adjoining estates. The reserve fund has now reached the respectable figure of Rs. 67,500, and considering that the directors, after writing off the large sums shown in the profit and loss account, are in a position to recommend the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 13 per share, you will, I am sure, agree with me that the company now occupied a sound position, and one which encourages us to reckon on much better results in future.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1882, declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 13 per share, and re-electing Mr. S. S. Solomon and Mr. B. R. Mody as directors, and appointing Messrs. Jehangeer Gustadji and Edulji Nusserwanji Settna as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 per year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Thursday afternoon, when the following report was presented :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ended on 30th June, 1882. It will appear from the accounts that during the year under report the Company has earned a net profit of Rs. 1,95,338-12-1, which your directors hope you will agree with them in considering as satisfactory. Your directors have written off Rs. 61,500 from the machinery account by a debit of a corresponding sum to the machinery deterioration fund account. The cost of the machinery of your mill now stands at Rs. 7,49,087-12-10. In the balance-sheet, under the head of "contingent liabilities" are shown two items of Rs. 1,04,799-11-11 and Rs. 11,317-4-3. The first of these items represents the amount of the claim made by the contractor, Nursoo Dhurmajee, in the reference of the suit which, as you are already aware, has been filed by him against the company ; and the other item consists partly of sums admitted by the company to be due to Nursoo Dhurmajee, and which have already been paid, and partly of costs and other charges incurred up to 30th June last in defending the suit. It is of course understood that the company has not recognized the claim, but these items are shown in the balance-sheet in order to conform, as far as practicable, to the form of balance-s annexed to the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, which has come into operation since May last. In connection with this matter your directors are glad to state that the reference, which has dragged on for so long a period, has at last come to a close so far as the plaintiff and the defendants are concerned. It now remains with the Special Commissioner to make his report to the Court. Pursuant to a resolution passed at the last ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, Rs. 5,000 were set apart out of the profits earned by the company up to 30th June, 1881, in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vasanjee. The directors have resolved at present that the interest of this fund should be used in affording relief to the employés of the mill, or their families, who may be disabled or die in consequence of their meeting with accidents while in the performance of their duties. Out of the abovementioned sum of Rs. 1,95,338-12-1, being the net profit earned during the year under report, Rs. 60,000 are absorbed in payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, and Rs. 35,500 carried to machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 8,500 to fire insurance fund, and Rs. 40,000 to reserve fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,338-12-1 which, together with Rs. 1,250-2-2 brought forward from last year's account, makes a total balance of Rs. 52,588-14-3 to the credit of the profit and loss account. Your directors now recommend that a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, which will take up Rs. 50,000 be paid, thus making a total dividend of Rs. 110 per share per annum, and that the balance of Rs. 2,588-14-3 be carried to next year's account.

It was proposed by Mr. Pandurang Ragoba, and seconded by Mr. Cursondas Valabhdas, that the directors' report and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1882, printed copies of which have previously been circulated among the shareholders be taken as read, and that be and are hereby received and adopted. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Essabhai Ebrahim and seconded by Mr. Amarjee Hemji that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, be declared payable on and after Friday, the 25th inst., to those shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on production of share certificates. Carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Mowjee Shamjee and seconded by Mr. Ratansi Tulsedas, that Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee and Mr. Essabhai Ebrahim, who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. Thakarsi Raoji, and seconded by Mr. Gokaldas Damodur, that Messrs. Gangadas Keshoradas and Ardasir Cursetjee Furdonjee, be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 15 each. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Mowjee Shamjee and seconded by Mr. Amarjee Hemjee, that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the directors and agents of the company for their good and efficient management of the company's affair. A vote of thanks having been tendered to the able manner in which the Chairman, Mr. Pandurang Ragoba, discharged his office brought the meeting to a close. Carried.

NOTES ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

By an Indian Mill Manager.

THE cotton industry of India is perhaps the oldest of all its numerous manufactures, and, like the whole of these, the mode of conducting it is simplicity itself. Yet, like all crude attempts at manufacturing, in its process from the raw to the finished article, it is both wasteful and clumsy. The raw cotton which is an indigenous product of the country is taken from the pod and drawn into an irregular thread, by hand, by the simplest means, and the warp for the loom is measured by walking round two sticks placed at certain distances from each other. After the required number of threads to form the warp are stretched round these sticks the end is cut, and the operator rolls the whole into a ball, as our ball warpers in England do. It is then taken to the loom, which consists of a rude wooden roller, fitting into two posts driven into the ground, the roller only being raised a few inches from the floor. A hole is dug in the earth below the centre of the roller, into which the weaver puts his legs, the ground serving as a seat. He then draws the ends of the warp through the reed, which is made of fine bamboo, and makes them fast to the roller. The warp is then stretched to its full length, and the required number of staves are put in to keep it spread the proper width, a large stone being tied to the last stave to retain it in the stretched position. The warp is next dressed by means of a brush, when as much starch or size is put upon the yarn as it is possible to get on consistently with working well. The shuttle is rudely made out of wood, and is thrown across the shed by hand, first with one hand and then the other. At each throw the bamboo sley is knocked up by hand twice to bring the weft close together. As the cloth is formed in the loom the roller is turned by hand, and thus the cloth gets wrapped round the roller. Many of these weavers travel from place to place, carrying a few pounds of yarn upon their backs and the loom under their arms, stopping at any man's door who will engage them to make a piece of cloth. They can go into the bazaars and buy just the quantity of yarn required to make any length of cloth, and so need keep no stock. Anything more simple or inexpensive to the people at large could scarcely be conceived. The fine muslins for which India has such a name are made out of foreign fine yarns imported either direct or indirect, these being now rarely, if ever, spun in the country. This simple system has been largely destroyed by the importation of English goods, and later on by the introduction of the English system. The first mill for spinning cotton by steam power was erected at Broach, over twenty years ago, and the second one in Bombay, at a place called Tardeo. The latter was built by an enterprising Parsee, who, it is said, was assisted by Government in his then arduous undertaking. This man may truly be called the father of the cotton industry in Bombay. The new trade has been steadily on the increase ever since, so that at the present time it is one of the most important wealth-producing industries of the country, giving employment to thousands of people.

The time of labour on the first introduction of the English system of cotton spinning into the country was ten hours per day ; and although these hours paid, still they were increased until they now extend from daylight until dark all the year round, Sundays included. The longest hours I have known worked have 13½ hours and the shortest 11 hours per day. This excludes half an hour allowed at most mills for the hands to eat their dinner and oil the machinery. The mills generally stop every second or third Sunday, to clean the boilers and machinery, and for general repairs, &c., but only one mill that I know stops every Sunday, and this mill, as a rule, has been the most prosperous, and paid the highest dividends. But with these long hours the employers, as a body, are not satisfied—it actually being under discussion to work the mills night and day, by employing two sets of hands. Some years ago, one mill did try this plan, but the hands would not go in the dark to perform the calls of nature, and rendered the rooms unfit for those who had to follow them, so it had to be abandoned.

The mills in India, with few exceptions, are in the hands of limited companies, the members of which are mostly natives, one individual or one family generally possessing the majority of the shares, the voting influence of the majority of the shares, so that they rule as they like. In most cases this individual, or family, is the agent, or agents for the mill. An agent, in India, is something more than what is understood by an agent in England. He receives a commission on every pound of yarn or cloth turned out from the mill amounting to something like a farthing a pound on every pound of the production. Then he obtains commission on all he buys. It is an extravagant and unsound system, as the agent gets paid whether the shareholders get any dividend or not. In many instances the agency is for life, in others for a term of years, and in others it is hereditary, descending from father to son, as long as the company exists.

The cost of a mill is extravagantly high. It is considered but a small sum to clear £25,000 out of a building to hold 30,000 spindles. There are many faults in the construction of most mills that would not be tolerated in this country, all of which tend to increase the cost of production. They seem, however, to have got into a certain groove, and it will take time to get them out of it. It would be a good thing if the native contractors and engineers would visit our English mills and study their construction. The consumption of coal is about 4 lbs. per horse-power, the price of which has been as high as £2 per ton.

The work-people are thin and slimly built ; from 62 lbs. to 70 lbs., I should say, is the average Hindoo's weight. The Mohammedans are heavier and stronger, because they live better. The natives, as a rule, are of a suspicious disposition, inclined to take a narrow view of things in general. They are passionate in temper if irritated, but soon calm down. In their usual mood they are affectionate, good-tempered, witty, fond of practical joking, and are attached to any one that shows kindness to them, and look with every confidence to the Englishmen that are placed over them. Generally they are truthful—it being a religious point with them to be so. They are well suited for mill work, being attentive and obedient, and quick to learn, but require to be well looked after. They are glad to learn anything new, and when they have, as they think, mastered one kind of work in the mill, they want to be removed to some other work, and so on, so that they become "jacks of all trade, but thorough masters of none." I have known an educated native go through the whole mill in nine months, believing himself afterwards capable of managing it both practically and theoretically. This self-delusion is pitiable, but it is a fault that extended education and experience only will remedy. They will eventually come to understand each part of the work thoroughly. They have a great desire to get more money, and if a situation in the mill falls vacant, lots of applications are received from other departments in the mill, especially if the vacancy carries more money with it than the applicants are already getting. They make an application even if they know nothing about the work as that with them is of secondary consideration, extra money being the sole object they seek in order that they may be enabled to purchase more of the comfort and necessaries of life. The Hindoos, the native Christians, and the Parsees are the most willing workers. The Mohammedans, as a rule, are opposed to any change, because their religion forbids it, while the others gladly take up any improvement. The Mohammedan is taught to look upon himself as the salt of the earth.

The people are physically weak, and there are many causes to account for this—early marriages being one of the chief ; children bring forth children before they themselves are properly developed. The increase of the population springing from this custom has rendered the great army of workers most wretchedly poor, their wages being equal to but bare existence, which compels them always to live upon the same common food, which is a low vegetable diet, with chillies as a stimulant. The chillies taken to excess cause blindness or partial blindness—indeed, few of the lower class of natives can see at all in an artificial light. Lung diseases are prevalent, from a want of sufficient clothing to meet the changes in the temperature. Also skin diseases, not caused by dirt, but from a lack of means to buy that wherewith to keep their bodies clean and in a state of health such as the working classes of England can get. The workpeople seem to be valued only for the amount of work that can be ground out of them at the bare price of existence. And what an existence it is no one can ever paint, and words fail to describe it. What one man or woman gets in wages does not say what they have depending upon them, for in one miserable room, say ten feet square, there may be ten to fifteen individuals living, all members of one family, cooking and sleeping in the same place, with no outlet for the smoke but the door, or, if one storey, through the crevices in the tiles or thatch. The rent of such a room would be 4s. per month. There is a sad want of building regulations that would control foot-paths, the width of streets, and from all buildings into square blocks, which would tend to good and regular ventilation. As it is, all is left to the freak of the capitalist or builder.

The kindness of the people to each other in times of distress is beyond all praise, and it is time the Government stepped forward to regulate the dealing out of something like justice to the most helpless of the helpless. It cannot be wondered at if these people take every opportunity they can of being dishonest, as their existence is so wretched that when temptation comes in their way it is too much for them to resist. It is said that these people are unimpressionable, but do them a kindness, and it will soon be seen that such an idea is absurd. They have been conquered by different peoples so often, and subjected to gross cruelties and indignities so long, that the great mass have become impassive, and live without hope, looking forward to death only as a happy relief. While we are waiting for the growth of public opinion upon social questions, these people are dying off like dogs, and not the slightest notice is taken of them. It is all put down to disease brought on by laziness, dirt, or inertness on the sufferer's part when there is no one to guide them, no one to teach them, and no political organizations to lift a finger toward the remedy of their wrongs. The Indian priesthood, with all its intelligence, works nothing but sedition against the Government, and grinds all it can out of the people. Its motto is, "Give, give. Let me have all and live. Grind down the people, keep them servile." If English working men could but see their fellow Indian subjects they would highly prize their public men. If the educated natives of India could but change places with the working classes of India there would soon be a cry for reform of existing abuses. Few of the educated natives look to trades for a livelihood, which is a mistake ; teaching or clerkships are their great aims until these are overdone. Trade or dirty work is considered to break their caste. Government could do a good work here by encouraging them to take up with trades, and treating the natives less as a conquered race.

There are some few educated natives among what may be called the working class of India, and they take a pride in adopting English manners, and in educating their children. The girls they educate at home. The educated natives generally look down upon the working classes as coolies—this being the lowest term to apply to a working man, and there are millions in India who belong to no caste at all, but who will eat or drink anything or do any kind of work. They make the best and most willing workers, and if only looked to by the Government and educated, they would become a great power in India. As it is, the other castes exclude them from the Government schools. Schools ought to be established that could reach these people, and compulsory laws of attendance should be established and enforced. An Education Act ought to go side by side with the Factory Act. To all mills a night school might be attached, in which English should be taught. Some mills already have night schools attached, and all honour to the few that attend them. The children who go to the day-school seem glad to go, and their bright merry faces are a pleasure to look upon, as they are seen going to school at 6 a.m., with books, slate, pen, and inkstand slung in their hands. Schooling for girls is sadly wanted. The language of the country is not a practical language, technically speaking, so that the study of English ought to be encouraged by every possible means among the working people. The working classes say they are in the dark. "Give us an education, and then we shall have sense."

The people are, as a rule, sober, drinking little if any intoxicating liquors. Upon all great holidays the liquor shops are closed against the natives. The common drink is water, and above all things it ought to be pure. A supply of pure water is much wanted throughout India, with an abundance of drinking fountains in all public places, for general use. The water would then be fresh drawn, as wanted. The public wells and tanks should be closed, as they are a public nuisance, being nothing more than cesspools, fruitful of disease and death. Government servants have a rest-day, and most of the shops and offices close one day a week, but there is no rest-day for the mills. How does the absence of this affect the factory operatives? Why, in personal cleanliness. It prevents them from keeping their bodies and clothes clean. In a mill it is a common thing to see the operatives picking vermin from their clothes and carefully putting them on the floor to prevent them from being hurt, as it is a violation of their religious principles to take life. The holidays in the year that affect the working of the mills amount to eleven, and these are all worked up by the excuse of using Sunday as a work-day. The mills, indeed, would never stop at all if it was not for cleaning the machinery. The Sunday rests and holidays are the only times the people have either to wash their persons or their clothes properly. They are not naturally inclined to be dirty, but what can the poor creatures do, while they have so few opportunities of securing cleanliness? Their clothes, for a want of means to buy more, rarely consist of more than those they work in, and these have to be roughly and hurriedly washed in cold water, which operation is oftener than not performed beside the well or tank from which the drinking water is derived, so that it requires but a very little stretch of the imagination to comprehend the amount of filth that gets into what ought to be pure water. Public baths and properly arranged washing places are much needed. While matters remain as they are, there is hardly any need to wonder why cholera, small-pox, and fevers of all descriptions are so rife in what ought to be one of the healthiest countries in the world. Society is shocked and puts all the blame on a poor and helpless people, when the blame lies at other people's doors. Such a state of things is a disgrace to any nation, let alone ours, which, as the most scientific nation in the world, ought to insist on these things being quickly altered.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on July 24th, at the conclusion of the motion of the Prime Minister, who moved :—"That for the remainder of the Session orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions on Tuesday, Government orders having priority, and that Government orders have priority on Wednesday," &c., &c.,

Mr. Blake, as one of those affected by the motion of the right hon. gentleman, requested to be allowed shortly to state his grievance. For three months he had been balloting for a good place in order to bring forward a motion respecting the condition of the ryots of India. He had at last secured, as he thought, a certain place for to-morrow, as his name stood first on the list ; but on the eve of the day on which he hoped to proceed with the motion he had undertaken, the Prime Minister made a proposal which would, in all probability, shut him out for the rest of the Session. He ventured to think that his motion was even of greater importance than the one the right hon. gentleman proposed bringing forward. (No, no, and derisive laughter.) Hon. members might ridicule the idea, but he differed with them, and perhaps the day would come when they would agree with him. His motion was—"To call attention to the miserable condition of the peasantry of India generally, and particularly those of Oudh and Behar ; and to move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire and report as to the means that ought to be adopted to ameliorate their condition." The subject dealt with the condition of fully a hundred millions of their fellow subjects. In Oudh and Behar alone there were thirty millions ; but as he was not confining himself to these provinces, but would refer to the grievances of the peasantry in many of the parts of the Indian Empire, he was rather below the mark when he stated that the story of wrong, oppression, and suffering which he would relate to the House, when an opportunity should be afforded him, would extend to over one hundred millions of people. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") They did not, it was true, all suffer equally, but there were fifty millions at least in a wretched condition, and fifty more, who endured oppression and hardship in a lesser degree.

The Speaker said that the hon. member for the county Waterford should confine himself nearer to the subject involved in the motion then before the House, and not take advantage of it to make a statement concerning the condition of the people of India.

Mr. Blake did not then intend to deal with the entire Indian question (derisive cheers) ; he should select a more favourable time and place for that ; but he contended that he had a right to state a small portion of it, at least by way of comparison with the one which the Premier proposed to substitute for it, in order to prove that the House ought to give a preference to a discussion on the condition of the peasantry of India. (No, no.) They were quite welcome to hold that opinion, mistaken even though it was. If he only got the chance he thought he would convert them to an opposite view. He was prepared to show that there were bad laws in India, against which the people had strong reason to complain, and that many of the good laws were a dead letter. In many places, especially in Oudh and Behar, millions of the cultivators of the soil were ground under cruel exactions, and often grossly ill-treated, at the hands of their landlords whatever their denomination might be, Talukdars or Zemindars. Notwithstanding all the boasted progress of India in commerce, railways, telegraphs ; in the founding of colleges and other institutions ; the building of courts of justice, and the appointment of a legion of officials for their administration, the condition of the great mass of the people was deplorable in every respect. Millions of them would welcome back their old native rule to-morrow, bad as it was, in several respects : It was a terrible risk for England to allow so many of her subjects to have just causes of complaint, for if they remained unredressed they would seriously endanger the safety of their great empire in the East. (Murmurs of dissent.)

The Speaker said he should again remind the hon. member that he could not then raise a discussion on the affairs of India.

Mr. Blake said he had not the least idea of doing so. He only desired to show the Prime Minister and the House that the subject he wanted to bring forward was of sufficient importance not to be relegated to next session. The right hon. gentleman seemed to have a very inadequate idea of the state of things calling loudly for redress and reform in India. On Thursday last, when he (Mr. Gladstone) announced his intention of absorbing, for the remainder of the session, the private days of members, the hon. member for Dungarvan asked him whether, considering its importance, he would not allow the motion on India to be proceeded with to-morrow? The reply was, perhaps, the most astonishing that ever came from a Prime Minister—"that if the member for the County Waterford and his friends had anything to complain of with regard to Oudh and Behar, he was sure that his noble friend, the Secretary of State for India, would be glad to see them on the subject." That seemed, indeed, a strange way to propose dealing with an important subject. What would be thought if an Irish member proposed bringing forward some very important question relative to Ireland, and that the Prime Minister told him to have a private interview with the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in order to settle the matter. He (Mr. Blake) believed that the Secretary of State for India was anxious to ameliorate the condition of the people there. When lately in India he had become aware of his desire to do what was right in certain directions ; but granting him this disposition, there was much he could not accomplish without having the opinion of Parliament to back him, and how could the House of Commons be expected to pronounce until it had the facts laid before it. It had been his (Mr. Blake's) intention to rest mainly for the proofs of his case on the reports of commissions, or the statements of officials who had the courage and humanity to make public the wrongs and sufferings of the people, as they came under their notice. Although he had been over nearly the entire of India, he had not intended to intrude much of his personal experiences on the House, except so far as they went to corroborate what he would state on higher authority. He could assure the House that he had seen enough while in India to convince him that strong and speedy measures were required to set things right as regarded the relations between the landed proprietors and the cultivators. The latter, nearly everywhere, could not be in a much worse condition, whilst the former lived, for the most part, idle, worthless, luxurious, and often profligate lives, on the money mercilessly extorted from their unfortunate tenants, frequently by the most cruel means. In common with many others, he had read the eloquent and heartrending accounts which the Premier had given to the world, both by pen and tongue, of the sufferings of the Neapolitans under the Bourbons, and the Bulgarians under the Turks, and he honoured him for the sympathy he had displayed for these victims of tyranny and misgovernment. But there were other people more closely allied to England, and whose woes it was very much in the power of the Prime Minister to alleviate, who merited his efforts and appeals quite as much. There were many millions of her Majesty's Indian subjects who had as just complaints against the way they were governed as ever Neapolitan had against a Bourbon, or Bulgarian against the Sublime Porte. In conclusion, he earnestly asked the Prime Minister, in the interests of humanity, and especially of the unfortunate people on whose behalf he felt he had but very feebly pleaded, to grant him a day before the end of the Session, if he was resolved on depriving him of the one to-morrow, which he had so hardly earned, in order that he might lay their sad case before Parliament, and ask it to grant an inquiry, either by a Select Committee or a Commission. As the right hon. gentleman could carry anything he chose, it was, of course, quite useless to oppose the motion then before the House, if he was resolved on persevering with it. The Prime Minister and the House might rely that there never was a case where humanity, duty and policy more imperatively demanded a thorough inquiry, with a view of mitigating the sufferings and redressing the wrongs of the gentle, enduring race whose unhappy lot, when he was amongst them, had so filled him with compassion that he had resolved to do what lay in his humble power to make their deplorable condition known to Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone said the hon. member for the county Waterford had done him the honour to say that anything he proposed was quite certain to be carried. In answer to the hon. gentleman, he need only point to a motion which he made with great earnestness and seriousness three weeks ago, and which was entirely defeated. He was sorry hon. gentlemen who had motions on the paper should lose the opportunity of bringing them forward, but, having regard to the general state of business, he could not find any expedient which would enable those gentlemen to give utterance to their views.

MODEL FARMING IN ENGLAND.

IN a notice of "the forthcoming Royal Agricultural Show at Reading," the *Morning Post* writes :—The annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are to the agriculturist what the Derby is to the sporting man, and just as the year is by some known by the name of the winner of the blue riband of the turf for the year, so by a very large number the year is spoken of as the year of the Bedford or of the Bristol meeting. The Reading meeting this year bids fair to be one of the most successful ever held by the society. Beyond the agriculture of the district probably there are few persons who will not lose the opportunity of paying a visit to the marvellous seed business of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, and also to go over their seed trial grounds, which are arranged this year to show the public in actual growth nearly every kind of farm and garden crop and also many flowers. Until a few weeks ago we had not been over these premises for five years, and so we were simply astonished at the growth during that period. Messrs. Sutton's premises now cover an area of nearly eight acres, and on this are well arranged the numerous store-rooms and offices. On entering these from the market place one finds himself in a long corridor, the walls of which are covered with Minton tiles, while on the left are rows of very graceful foliage plants. Beyond, and on each side, are the various offices, many of which, and certainly those occupied by members of the firm, are in telephonic communication with every department. The ledger-room—in which the visitor will be shown that so numerous are the Browns and Smiths on the books of the firm, that for each of these names a separate ledger is kept is the largest ledger-room outside a Government office. This is but a specimen of what the offices of this large business are like. Everything is done here with a marvellous regularity. On the occasion of our visit, but a few weeks ago, we saw several orders carried right through, and if any of our readers can during the show week see this they will have a treat. Nearly 2,000 letters arrived by the morning's post, and these were quickly opened and sorted, and each despatched to its proper part of the house. Those containing orders were first of all sorted in the counting-house, and the person ordering identified and his order re-made out for the account. The order then went through first the flower seed, then the vegetable, and finally the agricultural department, and in each whatever was required was at once put up, when it went to the packer, who packed it, despatched the documents to the invoice-room, received a way-bill, which was with the parcel despatched by the railway vans in waiting. Everything worked as smoothly as a clock, and is an admirable illustration of how beautifully with proper arrangements and loyal allies in the various departments such a great business can be carried on. To show the size of these various rooms we may mention that the vegetable seed room is 160 ft. in length by 40 ft. wide. Around this room right up to the lofty ceiling are small drawers in which the various seeds are kept. The value of some of these may be judged from the fact that two lots we were shown cost first hand £2 2s. an oz. Of course, these were exceptional cases. The farm seeds stores consists of a building of four floors, and has a cubic capacity of 304,704 ft. The seed farm order room is 180 ft. in length by 60 ft. in width, and the room in which the goods leave for the railway—and which is frequently filled more than once or twice a day—is 150 ft. in length by 66 ft. wide.

These are a few details of a business that will be sure to attract many visitors during the show week, quite as much in consequence of its world-wide reputation as from the fact that it is, perhaps, the largest seed business in the world. It is not a very old business, having been established in 1830, or rather more than half a century ago. But it has been built up in consequence of the scrupulous honesty of the Sutton family from the very first, and their constant warfare against seed adulteration, and the genuine and high class character of their own seeds. And they have also been enterprising in the highest degree. The firm were the first to attach printed labels to packets of seed—they now print on every packet full directions for the cultivation of the plants. The first descriptive catalogue of seeds ever printed was issued by Mr. Sutton, and now their annual catalogues are complete guides to work in the vegetable and flower garden and on the work of the farm. Of one of these catalogues alone not less than 70,000 (weighing 25 tons) are annually sent out to the customers of the firm. Special arrangements have to be made with the Post-office when these are sent out. Seeds were first sent carriage free from Reading, and they were also the first to send small seeds post free. All these are examples of the progress the firm has always been so ready to make as new advances which could be utilised, are made in other directions. And with this enterprise the firm has never forgotten that after all the true basis of success now and for the future must depend on the excellence of the goods sent out. There is nothing worse than bad seed. This year we know a farmer who sowed a piece of mangel with seed bought from a local seedsman. Not a dozen seeds came up, and in testing the seeds afterwards for germination in a hothouse only 18 per cent. germinated. We discovered afterwards that it was old seed that had been lying by for some years and was brought out now and sold so that it should not be wasted. The loss to the farmer was far greater than the loss of the seed, for his land was useless for the time. From Messrs. Sutton's there is no possibility that seed of this kind should be received, for every sample is carefully tested before any of it is allowed to be sold. The testing houses are a long row of green-houses, in which the visitor will see the testing done with the greatest accuracy. We ourselves saw mangels that showed 120 per cent. of germination. The seed trial grounds, which consist of nearly 50 acres, will be laid out with the various crops the firm are noted for, and as these adjoin the showyard all should pay them a visit. We can only say that those who omit paying Messrs. Sutton's premises and grounds a visit during the show week will miss a very great treat. Permission will easily be obtained, and a pleasant hour will be spent.

VIVISECTION IN FRANCE.

A PARIS correspondent writes, July 25 :—An urgent appeal has been made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by those indignant Parisians who were induced to be present at the lecture given at the Trocadero the other day by Dr. Laborde. This gentleman, anxious to carve his way to a pinnacle of science by his scalpel, would have been warmly welcomed at the court of a Nero seeking some more horrible torture for those whose death agonies moved him with pleasure. The lecturer attempted to initiate his audience into the mysteries of vivisection and to vulgarise certain physiological experiments relative to the action of the heart. The subjects were simple frogs, which were nailed down to boards and then cut open *secundum artem*. Their quivering hearts were abstracted, and placed under a powerful microscope, and then the public could see the ventricles contracting, and assure themselves that the heart continues to beat for some time after it has been removed from the body, that its pulsations can be quickened, suspended, and restored—in fact, that the only stage which prevents the functions of that important organ from continuing is decomposition. Doctor Laborde thought that those who had come to see him would take great interest in the theories he opened up by his experiments, and perhaps forgive the cruel necessity which had tempted him to resort to them when the question of the guillotine was brought forward. He was in error, for there was one general cry of reprobation, and the lecturer was compelled to stay the experiments which, as some of the papers have said, may perhaps be of utility within the precincts of the College of Surgeons, but cannot be tolerated in public. The lecturer is blamed for his attempt to pander to the morbid and sensational ideas of those who go to see Bidel entering into the lion's cage, or who watch the daring leaps of the man on the trapeze, some day destined to lie a crushed and bleeding mass in the midst of the arena.

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What can the adversaries of the guillotine say in favour of M. Paul Bert, the author of the "Pression Barometrique," who describes in his work experiments he has made on living animals, watching each suffering and counting each gasp throughout a long agony, the bare idea of which brings a shudder of horror to the heart of every honest man. MM. Dujardin and Audigé have been rewarded with the Prix Monthyon for their book on the powerful toxicological qualities of alcohol. No regard has been taken of the experiments they made and of the lives of the martyrs to science—the unfortunate dogs, killed by subcutaneous injection of alcohol, or the pigs which are kept at the Grenelle slaughter-house, and serve to demonstrate that the poison contained in spirituous drinks is due to the quantity of essential oil they contain. The pigs are shut up in one portion of the yard, condemned to die the death of drunkards, with the sole difference that it takes them a long time to overcome their repugnance for the alcoholic diet which is placed before them. The unfortunate animals are fed, some on brandy mixed with bran, others on potato-brandy, unmalted spirit, unrectified alcohol, the distillation of molasses, methylated alcohol, pure *absinthe* and the *absinthe* sold by the owner of the *assommoir*, who dispenses the waters of Lethe to the working man, and poisons him body and soul. The pig fed with the common *absinthe* has preferred starvation to such diet, and has had to be placed on a *régime* of milk to calm the inflammation which threatened to madden it.

A court of law recently told the world at large that other and more dreadful experiments were being carried on at the Sorbonne, under the eye of M. Paul Bert, and that those who lived in the neighbourhood of that place were startled from their slumbers by the wail of agony sent up by some dog, pitilessly bound down, cut, and carved in wanton cruelty. Let any one look into the works of M. Paul Bert and examine the engravings. He will see that science has invented every refinement of torture ; that horses, dogs, cats, asses, rabbits, guinea-pigs, goats, and pigeons have been cut open alive, and been killed by degrees ; that their brain, heart and lungs have been torn out, their bones broken, their nerves dissected one by one, the skin torn off and the quivering flesh exposed to the action of fire, jets of steam, corrosive acids, and poisons of all kinds. In the courtyard of the Sorbonne M. Paul Bert can show his victims. He guards the approaches to the chamber of torture and the kennels of the victims who are waiting their turn, or who have been put to the question once, and will have to suffer and suffer again until no resource art and science can devise is able to retain the flickering spark of life. There is the "man of science" entering the courtyard. He gives a low whistle, which is answered by a large spaniel, who springs forward, jumping about in front of the professor, fawning on him, and attempting to lick his hand. A hideous plastic operation has disfigured one side of the poor animal's head. The vocal nerve has been ripped out, and the animal who caresses its tyrant is one of the victims of M. Paul Bert that has survived the long agony. He explains the experiments tried on the dumb creature, and his hearers cannot help thinking with Cleam that such men should be bound down and then vivisected in turn by the animals they have made their victims. A strong feeling of reprobation has been roused against these experimentalists, and Dr. Laborde, who has written to attempt to explain his conduct at the Trocadero, and declares that he shall continue his experiments in public, choosing a dog as his next subject, has been promised a very warm reception, even though he should be accompanied by his friend, M. Paul Bert.

EIRA SEARCH RELIEF EXPEDITION.

THE following letter has been received from Sir Allen Young :—

"Steamship Hope, Pors Anger Fiord, July 11, 1882.

"Dear Smith,—I send you an account of our proceedings up to this date.

"We stopped off Cromer on the morning of the 24th of June, and landed pilot. The same evening we passed Flamborough Head and took our departure thence.

"We had light winds variable in the North Sea with one day's blow from north-east, when we put the ship under canvas to put in stopper in a tube which was leaking. Made coast of Norway on the 2d of July and anchored in Hammerfest on the morning of the 3d. Everything went well with the ship, the engines worked capitally and very easy on her coals, burning about three to three and a half tons Welsh or four tons Scotch. The defect in the boiler was soon repaired, and I have no anxiety about the boiler for the future, as we left the fires out, and had a thorough examination of all the tubes, &c., at Hammerfest.

"I bought the sloop Martha, belonging to Mr. Robertson, British Vice-Consul, and the same vessel which had been previously offered us. We commenced to fit her out, double her for the ice, and provision her for five men for six months, and engaged a Norwegian crew. We commenced on Tuesday, the 4th, and she was ready for sea by Saturday night, the 8th.

"Sunday, 9th, left Hammerfest for Tamso in Pors Anger Fiord, where we arrived at midnight and went alongside Trafalgar hulk.

"The Martha also and we have finished coaling this morning, taking in 55 tons Hope, and 42 tons Martha. Yesterday I went to Repvaag for letters and telegrams in a boat, and found some letters and newspapers from England.

"We have altogether 280 tons up to coaling at Tamso, which, with 55 tons taken here, make 315 tons in Hope, and 42 tons in Martha.

"At 11 this morning we left Trafalgar with Martha in tow, and as we pass Hammersvaag at entrance to Pors Anger Fiord I shall send in a boat this and other letters and telegraph you. I shall then proceed to Karmahule in Novaya Zemlya, and communicate with the Russians, if they have already arrived, and thence continue the voyage, as far in accordance with my instructions as it is possible to do. I shall keep Martha in company, or leave her on the coast of Novaya Zemlya, according to circumstances, and shall do my best to endeavour to secure a retreat by the coast of Novaya Zemlya, either with the Martha as a depot, or by forming depots on the shore, so that in case of accident to the Hope to the eastward of the 50th meridian, we could take our chance of a retreat that way. Now, it is my opinion that should we be beset in the ice and forced to pass a winter in it, unless the ship was crushed, I should hold on until the spring, and then abandon and try to work my way over the ice to the Novaya Zemlya coast.

"Should the ship be lost in the summer or autumn before the young ice made too strong, I should still endeavour to reach the Novaya Zemlya coast, but should we be drifted considerably to the westward of the 50th meridian, I might probably endeavour to reach Spitzbergen. Therefore, I think it should be borne in mind that, in case of our being absent over this next winter, we should be looked for on the Novaya Zemlya coast, and if possible also on the Spitzbergen coast, either at Mossel Bay or at the South Cape.

"It is quite possible that we might work our way down the east coast, and through Star Fiord in Spitzbergen. I think you might take our case as similar to the Eira, and the same requirements would apply to both. I shall, however, do my very best to prevent our wintering out, as it would be purposeless, as well as a cause of anxiety to the friends of my people here. I have not insured Martha, nor do I think it worth while, as it is impossible to describe her destination. I have a good ship, and an excellent crew, we have not had a single hitch of any sort, and we are all happy and well. I have no pilot on board, and am writing you rather hurriedly, so pray excuse my scrawl. Will you be so good as to have copies or extracts of this letter sent to Admiral Richards, Sir George Nares, and Sir Cooper Key, and Lord Northbrook, as I have no time to write to all. We have had a slight delay in getting out of this harbour, but it was of extreme importance to leave here, and we are in very good time, and just the season I should prefer for the work. There is a poor account of the ice this year. It is very low down and close, but we may find it slackened by the time we arrive.

"The Kara went on a few days ago. I expect to over take her as soon as or before we arrive at Karmahule.

"Pandora is one her way north, but I cannot learn anything definite about her movements

"Palander was at Tromso yesterday on his way to Spitzbergen.

"The Austrians made an attempt to land on Jan Mayen, and came back to Tromso, and have now sailed on their second attempt. I hear they found 100 miles of ice round it to eastward of Iceland.

"I have ordered my letters to Hammerfest until end of October ; after that they will be returned to London if we do not turn up, but I shall call at Hammerfest homeward, if possible, so as to communicate.

"I do not think I have any other remarks to make beyond wishing you farewell and enclosing you my photograph.

"Please also send a copy of my letter to Admiral M'Clintock.

"Pandora just arrived at Hammerfest I hear by wire, but too late to see her.

"Yours very truly, "ALLEN YOUNG.

"To T. V. Smith, Esq., 111, Grosvenor-road, London, S. W."

A NAVAL OFFICER'S OPINION ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

A NAVAL Officer writes from Alexandria to the *Times* :—

"I was in one of the ships of the off-shore squadron, so cannot give you much account of what the inside ships did. The ships of the off-shore squadron where the Sultan, Superb, Téméraire, Alexandra, and Inflexible. The Commander-in-Chief had his flag in the Invincible, and with him were the Monarch and Penelope. The five gun-vessels were anchored outside the off-shore squadron. We all got under way soon after daylight. The inside squadron moved down from Alexandria so as to take the large fort of El Meks in flank, while the Inflexible and Téméraire took up positions in front of it ; the other three ships anchored off the Ras-el-Tin batteries on the sea front of the peninsula, which forms the harbour proper of Alexandria. At 7 a.m. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Beauchamp Seymour, signalled to the Alexandra to fire one shell at a recently mounted earthwork at Ras-el-Tin, which she did ; then the batteries opened fire on us, and action became general. The gunboats then moved down and attacked Fort Adjemi, the little Condor having bravely opened the fire on it ; by signal the other vessels were ordered down to her assistance.

"Fort El Meks having been silenced, the gunboats were ordered in to search it at close quarters with shell fire, and the in-shore squadron moved up to take the other batteries in flank, and the Inflexible, which had received a heavy fire from the Lighthouse batteries and Fort Omuk-Kubebe, both of which mounted 18-ton rifled guns, moved up to the support of the Superb, Sultan, and Alexandra. These three ships, having opened fire on the batteries near the Lighthouse, had afterwards weighed, and in a most gallant style steamed close in shore and attacked all the batteries in succession, and then finally anchored in a second position to attack the heavy batteries at Fort Ada and the hospital earthworks, leaving the Lighthouse battery to the tender mercies of the Inflexible. The Téméraire, at anchor off the central passage, made beautiful practice, and had the audacity to make use of the fairway buoys as securing buoys, and so was able to get closer in than was thought practicable. When the in-shore squadron moved up she was ordered to assist the Inflexible, which ship was then getting it rather hot from Fort Ada, Fort Pharos, and the hospital earthworks. It was now about 1 30 p.m., and a lucky shell from the Superb exploded the great magazine and utterly demolished Fort Ada. The firing was still brisk from the hospital earthworks, which we could not get at all—a massive mound of sand which nothing seemed to affect,—but when each round from the Inflexible (weighing one ton each shot) plumped into it the effect was rather demoralizing, and the fire all round sensibly diminished in energy when she appeared on the scene. The Téméraire's barbette guns made beautiful practice all day, going right into the embrasures. The Alexandra had 11 shell into her, some of them most unkindly bursting in the Admiral's, captain's, and commander's cabins, so it is reported, leaving those officers without any worldly goods remaining. The Sultan and Superb got it equally hot ; 23 rounds from Fort Ada were counted as hits on the Superb. However, about 5 o'clock not an enemy's gun was left workable, and the Admiral made the signal to anchor for the night, and after ten hours' continuous firing we were very glad to get something to eat, and ate our pea-soup and salt pork with great relish.

"The next morning the Téméraire and Inflexible were ordered to reconnoitre all the batteries ; they discovered men working at the hospital earthworks remounting the guns there, so they opened fire, and after eight rounds men and guns disappeared, and the ships, after parading up and down without discovering any signs of life, came to an anchor. These were the last shot fired. No time for more now as the mail is going.

"We have entire possession of Alexandria, and our blue-jackets and marines are occupying the forts and batteries. Sir Beauchamp Seymour may well be proud of his work, and he has done it in splendid style. They say every artilleryman that Arabi possessed was killed."

THE NOBLE SAVAGE.

ON the whole, Cetewayo has scarcely satisfied the expectations formed of the noble savage by his admirers. Everybody knows what the noble savage ought to be—a mixture of philosopher, ignoramus, and buffoon. It is as disappointing to learn that he understands the use of the knife and fork as it was to the fine lady, in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," when Lienchi-Altangi declined the chopsticks she had considerately provided for him. No less saddened will the Blue Ribbon Army be by the fact that a bottle of whiskey at breakfast does not prevent his ex-Majesty from consuming 3lbs. of beef, without pepper or salt, at every meal. And where are the unaccompanied shirt collar and pair of spurs—the traditional grande tenue of a sable king? In Cetewayo's case they are supplemented by the remainder of the undress uniform of a British general ; and it is expected that he will be present in the House, on Monday when the question is asked, not as to his sovereign rights in Africa, but as to his right to wear "a dark blue frock coat, braided and frogged, a scarlet sash, and a gold button." Meanwhile, the bootmakers of Kensington will have the privilege of acquaintance with a foot requiring boots twelve inches long and four inches across the sole, not to speak of other interesting dimensions. To get the length of a man's foot is always considered useful—perhaps in time Cetewayo may get at ours. At present he has much to learn. He inquired after the ancient Britons ; and a newspaper correspondent kindly informed him that he will still be able to find those sympathetic savages in Wales. Only two things appear to have really astonished him as yet, namely, the atmosphere of London and the high price of mutton. He counts all the sheep he can see, as if he were a second Colenso, and accepts presents "in good-natured silence." But the most disappointing thing about him is his opinion of English ladies. He likes their cleanliness, he admires their fashion of dress—no doubt as a novelty—but "he would not care for an English wife." This is bad taste indeed on the part of this very much married man. Indeed, it is plain ingratitude towards the fellow countrywomen of Lady Florence Dixie. Clearly he has not yet been properly instructed as to the manner in which the roar of a real lion ought to be made over here.—*Globe.*

A FATAL RIOT AT TRIESTE.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphed from Vienna, Aug. 3 :—A crime attributed to the Italia Irrendenta was perpetrated at Trieste last night which will somewhat interfere with the plausible schemes of Signori Depretis and Mancini, and probably put an end to the intimacy that had lately sprung up between Vienna and Rome. An international exhibition, commemorative of the five hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Trieste in the Austrian Empire, was opened last Tuesday. The Emperor's brother, Archduke Karl Ludwig, one of the most popular members of the Imperial family, went down to preside at the inaugural ceremony, and was well received by the population. The latter comprises a large number of Italians, who retain all the characteristics of their nationality. Several newspapers in the Italian language are published in the town, and from time to time Trieste has been the scene of Irredenta demonstrations. Up to yesterday evening proceedings connected with the opening of the exhibition had gone off smoothly enough. Last night there was to be a grand manifestation for the Archduke, and a military torchlight procession was to march past the Imperial residency. The pensioners, or so called veterans, were to take a prominent part in it. The procession was formed, and set out amidst the gay strains of a dozen military bands, making its way along the densely crowded streets towards the Stadtholder's Palace. While the company of veterans was marching along the Corso, which is the principal thoroughfare of Trieste, separating the new town from the old, and Orsini bombshell was thrown out of a second floor window, injuring ten persons more or less severely as it exploded. One of them, a young Greek merchant, expired a few minutes later in a neighbouring pharmacy, whither he had been transported. Another, Dr. Dorn, editor of the *Triester Zeitung*, had his right foot blown off. He was walking next to the President of the Veterans' Association at the head of the company. As soon as the panic had subsided, the house whence the shell was thrown was taken possession of by the police, but the assassin had fled through a door at the back, which was found locked. He is said to be a foreigner, and the fragments of the shell picked up after the explosion proved it to be of foreign manufacture, similar to those used a few years ago during the Republican manifestation at Parma. After the victims had been removed and the news of what had happened spread through the crowd, cries of "Viva Austria!" "Viva l'Archiduka!" were raised on every side. The exasperation of the people was such that the police lost all control. An enthusiastic ovation in favour of the Archduke was made at the Stadtholder's Palace. Later on a hostile demonstration, accompanied by cries of "Abasso Italia!" "Fora Italiani!" took place in front of the Italian Consulate. The offices of the Italian newspaper, the Independente, wrecked, and at the cafes known to be frequented by the Irredentists the windows were smashed. Private property belonging to members of the Irredenta also sustained damage. An Italian baker boy, who expressed his satisfaction so as to be overheard by the crowd, was badly beaten, and finally taken into custody. It was with the utmost difficulty that the outbreak of more serious disturbances was prevented. When the news reached Archduke Ludwig, he manifested deep regret at what had occurred, and at once acquitted the population of Trieste of all responsibility. When the Archduke left Trieste this morning he was greeted enthusiastically by the crowd assembled at the station to witness his departure. Representatives of all the civic corporations were on the platform and Baron Pretis, the Stadtholder of Trieste, accompanied his Imperial Highness to Aquila, his destination. The event has created general indignation in Vienna, where people had been led to believe that the Italia Irredenta had ceased to exist. The Italian Government have been at some trouble to convey that impression, but all prevailing illusions on the subject will be dissipated by the news from Trieste. The Italia Irredenta not only still exists, but is evidently more menacing than ever. As soon as the solicitude of the Italian Government for the safety of the Suez Canal gives them a little leisure they might turn their attention to the Italia Irredenta.

SINGULAR MURDER TRIAL IN FRANCE.

THE trial at Perpignan of the Abbe Auriol, which lately resulted in the sentence of the accused to penal servitude for life, reveals an extraordinary picture of depravity. At first the case assumed the form of a simple charge of impropriety of conduct, Auriol having been detected in certain familiarities with his mistress, Alexandrine Vernet, with whom he was travelling by railway in the direction of the Spanish frontier. His sacerdotal functions and identity having been discovered in spite of the false whiskers and the civil attire which he had assumed, an inquiry was instituted, and it was found that the inhabitants of the little parish of Nohedes, of which he was the cure, had already commenced an investigation into graver matters in which he had been involved. Auriol's relations with the women Vernet, who was the parish (or rather communal) schoolmistress, had already attracted some attention, insomuch that she had been induced to exchange her post for that of schoolmistress in a village at some distance. Auriol had, however, still found means by the aid of his disguise to obtain clandestine interviews with her in the neighbouring town of Irades, besides maintaining a correspondence with her which was carried on in cypher. According to his own admission before the judges of the Criminal Court, he had originally obtained ascendancy over Mdlle. Vernet by showing her a pretended canonical dispensation for his marriage with her, which he had forged for the purpose ; but after the revelation of the fraud she appears to have consented to become his mistress. Having finally determined to elope with her, Auriol, according to his own confession, conceived the idea of obtaining funds for the purpose by poisoning two unmarried ladies (Marie and Rose Funda), living in Nohedes, described as "pious persons," over whom he possessed sufficient influence to induce them to bequeath to him the whole of their little property. Marie Funda, who was 48 years of age, and was the elder of the two, died on the 18th of July of last year very suddenly, about half an hour after taking a certain potion which Auriol had prepared and administered to her, no medical man having been called in by him from first to last. Though the circumstance of her death were something more than suspicious, they do not appear to have excited the least suspicion in the mind of her younger sister, who, being "entirely under the influence of the cure," was induced by him shortly afterwards to take up her abode at his house. Only one month after her sister's death Rose Funda, at the pressing instance of Auriol, attended before a public notary at Perbignon, where she in like manner made a will constituting the abbe her universal legatee. Only a fortnight later—that is, on the 30th of August—this second victim, having partaken of a drink administered to her by Auriol, died also very suddenly, with all the symptoms of suffering from an irritant poison. Notwithstanding these strange circumstances, however, no steps were taken towards an inquiry until three weeks after the last murder. Auriol when arrested was in the act of flight, having that same morning realised the whole of their property, which enabled him to take with him a sum of 11,261 francs. The accused, who is described as a tall, robust man, twenty-eight years of age, with a round face, a fresh colour, and bright eyes, seems to have lost self-possession under the preliminary private examinations, and, in despair at the contradictions in which is replies had involved him, he made a voluntary confession of his crimes. He afterwards stated that Marie Funda was poisoned by him with white hellebore, prepared from the herb common in that country, and her unfortunate sister Rose with prussic acid, a quantity of which was found in a bottle in the portmanteau with which he was travelling when arrested. The post-mortem examination failed to discover traces of poison in either of the bodies, which had been exhumed for the purpose ; but the medical testimony was to the effect that there was, under the circumstances, nothing remarkable in the fact that the poisons mentioned left no trace. The accused, however, emboldened apparently by this circumstance, withdrew his confession, and declared that he had accused himself of imaginary crimes by way of a sort of expiation. He also denied the alleged impropriety of his relations with Alexandrine Vernet, and declared that he had been the victim of the calumnies of Radical and Republican enemies in his neighbourhood. The evidence of the witnesses, however, established beyond doubt both the fact of the murders and of the cruel deliberation with which they were carried out, besides which a note in cypher, in Auriol's hand, was produced, in which, addressing his mistress at the time of one of the murders, he wrote :

"My Beloved,—Will made. She has been taken ill since. All going well." Beyond this nothing transpired to show whether his mistress was cognisant of his crimes. Immediately after his arrest she disappeared, and is stated to have entered a convent. Other accounts, however, affirm that she is now in Spain : and all that is really known is that, having signified a desire to enter a convent, she was hurriedly taken to Toulouse by the Abbe Darles, cure of St. Vincent, at Carcassone. This witness was sharply reproved by the President of the Court for thus aiding a young woman to leave the paternal roof and abscond under such circumstances, the President adding that such incidents were "of too common occurrence."

PARIS FASHIONS.

THERE is always an era in the summer when grey works into the green of the foliage ; when the fertilising, dust-laying affects of the hose and water-cart cease to act ; when pedestrians hesitate to venture at noon across the Sahara of the Place de la Concorde ; when town life breeds sighs, discontent, and a longing for something beyond the Boulevards and the Bois ; when even afternoon jaunts to the outlying suburbs, and stray glimpses of field and wood are not sufficient to refresh an the languishing spirits ; when the Parisian asphalte is soft and elastic beneath the heavy tread ; when our friends are going or gone, and we alone are left behind. This era—a moveable feast—of sunshine is appreciated only by Northerners. Southerners shutting out the glare as they would the pest and sitting at home with close-shut windows behind closed *persiennes*, taking the shady side of the way habitually out of doors, and welcoming even rain, because it must bring clouds. City trees and gardens hardly ever preserve their freshness much after June. This year they have done so longer than usual, owing to the plenteous rainfall, but there is an end to all things, and most especially to early summer green, and as the horse-chestnut leaves shrivel and brown, the world turns its back on Paris. Young France has, moreover, done with school, and, crowned with green paper, bearing away handsomely bound unreadable prize books, heavy-eyed, and pasty-faced, it prepares for two months of laziness and long vacation. Mammas have delayed their departure for the sea, for the patrimonial estates, for the healing springs, or for the bare, uncomfortable country lodgings, that they might take their boys away with them ; the girls—those who are not educated in convent or boarding school having some time since ceased to pursue their home studies, eked out by the easy science of the adajucent *cours*. So the last purchases have been made, the last trunk filled and the key turned on all the small fineries, on the freshcostumes, on the eccentric millinery necessary to a few weeks' sojourn in Normandy, a tour among the Alps and Pyrenees, or twenty-one days of water-drinking at any of the many inland sanatariums. A lady who makes herself the mouth-piece of the fashionable world, hiding her own features behind a masculine mask by which no man is duped, has lately given a much more detailed list of female travelling requirements than the one with which I favoured the reader a short time since. She begins by placing at the bottom of trunks and dress-baskets large, flat, perfumed sachets that have a double purpose—that of scenting pleasantly the contents of the receptacle itself, and may be used to line the drawers and wardrobes of hotel life, and preserve the articles lain therein from vulgar contact—super-refinement, perhaps, but not necessarily extravagant. Female fingers addicted to fancy work may prepare these sachets at a small cost, with an odd breadth or so of satin, a sheet of the best wadding, which must be divided carefully into thinnest films, and powdered iris-root or verbena strewen between. The two, used in alternate layers, produce a pleasant combination of perfumes. Upon this substratum of agreeable odours the delicate *voyageuse* not only orders her maid to pile garments of all kinds, but with them her own peculiar lace-edged embroidered sheets and pillow-cases, a lace coverlid for warm and an eider-down quilt for cool nights, an exquisitely fine drawn napkin of Flanders cloth, whereon to place the dressing-case and the hundred and one etceteras and mysteries of the feminine toilatte. The luncheon basket carried in the railway carriage requires a plenteous change of small Austrian-woven damask finger-napkins, beyond its miniature service of gold plate and crystal goblets. Madame wears a chatelaine attached to her [illegible] which are pendant [illegible] ivory egg, containing pearl powder, a small looking-glass, scissors, and a scent bottle. In the luggage van is packed away the larger furniture, the folding-chair, reading lamp, desk, mirror, silver tea and coffee pots, with boiling apparatus, in a word all the litter of luxurious idleness, including, perhaps, a few books and the score of the last new operetta. On the other hand, we are assured that the contents of the jewel-case had better be sent for security to the family [illegible], all that will be required in the way of trinkets are the *porte-bonheurs* of every day existence, a set of lapis lazuli, including a globular watch, hanging from an eagle's talon, in dull gold, another of turquoise or garnets, and a few diamonds mounted in the form of dogs' and cats' heads, parrots and Gallic cocks, dragons and lizards, insects of all kinds, not excepting the caterpillar, into which the jeweller has worked soft silken hairs to imitate Nature the more closely, none of which are destined to occupy the usual place of a brooch on the feminine bodice, but are to fasten the knot of ribbons to the lace parasol and to be inserted among the plumes and cocades of the Gainsborough—the hat *par excellence* for casino, concerts, and evening parties. For it is in such bits of lavish extravagance that Parisians take revenge against the social law which denies them diamonds during the summer months. Strass answers very much the same purpose, of course, so far as appearance goes, though it does not minister to that feeling of pride which delights in casting pearls before swine and other incongruities. It is certain that some women feel as pleasurable a sensation in wearing diamond shoe buckles as Cleopatra may be supposed to have done in drinking dissolved pearls, and brilliants carelessly stitched in unlikely places doubtless produce the same effect on the fortunate possessor, although not one person out of twenty may notice the reality of the half-hidden gem. Those who cannot afford to keep a lapidary at work transforming their jewellery as fast as fashion changes, or to indulge in each fresh fancy as it crops up go in for enamelled flies, gilt grasshoppers, red and blue beetles, small pearl-headed gold pins or pins with an enamelled flower on the top, which are fastened in the drapery of a hat or kerchief by the half-dozen.

The same spirit of contradiction, prodigality, and pseudo-simplicity that hangs diamonds on rushes, trims the commonest materials with rich Lyons velvet, Italian or Spanish lace, and the finest Swiss embroidery. The departing Parisian shall, it is written, take no robes with her of faille or satin, damask or brocade ; at most a brocaded casaquin in the Marie Antoinette style, to be worn looped over an India muslin petticoat. Even the *Mattinees* and *sauts de lit*, the breakfast jackets and tea gowns in pale pink, Arctic blue, sulphur yellow, and cream-tinted Surah, are so garlanded in lace besides being sometimes covered entirely with a film of muslin or embroidered arabesques, that the silken tissue is in a manner, disguised, and becomes a vehicle for colour merely, while Foulard costumes assume the outward seeming of cotton in their simple checks and plain twills. Even the broad floral patterns of the Louis XVI. Foulard are used for Indian silks and muslins alike, and do not give the idea, in their soft, lustreless gray, of a silken garment. One of the principal novelties prepared for this season is the costume in homely cottonnade—gingham I believe you would call it if it came from Manchester instead of Mulhouse. In point of fact, it is a reproduction, somewhat finer perhaps, and very closely, evenly woven, of the fabric which may be met with everywhere in every town and village and serves to clothe the female peasant population to a woman throughout the nation. In German villages the old-fashioned loom, with its awkward, heavy, curiously carved machinery, making the coarse bluish-white cloth, is heard droning above the hum of the bees, and the monotonous thud of the flail. By way of eccentricity, the Paris *couturiers*, turning aside from the hundreds of new patterns and stuffs, have chosen to adopt the *cotonnade*, and to fit it to the figure with the accuracy of a tailor—it being too substantial a material to bear being gathered—and to trim it luxuriously. But though the classic blue and white is not despised, red and white is much preferred—bright scarlet or deep crimson mixed with pure white or cream—besides the unsympathetic contrast of blue and red. The last suitable for gloomy mornings, for long railway journeys when the weather is far too sultry for cheviot, is simply trimmed with half-a-dozen yards of black Chantilly lace. The hoards of the wedding *corbeille* may be dipped into for the purpose, Spanish blonde having grown a little common by reason of its relative cheapness, and to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel being the very essence of fashionable philosophy. For the red and white woven cloth and small red and white checks, ruby velvet is needed. Two bands are placed on the flounces, and the same amount on the tunic or apron, while a short circular bib or long pointed breast-piece of velvet decorates the front of the bodice and gauntlet cuffs and the sleeves. Turned back over the velvet of the cuff and the band of the upstanding collar are bits of Burano point—that old, forgotten Venetian manufacture, revived, and once more prosperous and successful. Nor does the introduction of the velvet band exclude the addition of wide edgings of Swiss embroidery both from the flounces and the tunic, though it may take its place altogether, the breast piece being in that case an embroidered chemisette forming collar at the same time. In general, the velvet with its small complement of lace, is preferred for the red and white *cotonnades*, and lace or embroidery alone for the blue and white.

So much for the costumes of morning and midday. Afternoons and evening spent at the Casino require something lighter and less opaque. As a change from the printed muslins, with their grotesquely large-sized patterns, there are the new silken-worked linens. Looking from one to another is like reversing an opera glass—here are the same roses, the same poppies and daises, but in microscopic proportions. Each flower is embroidered separately at some little distance from its fellow. Ingenuity, however, does not confine itself to flowers ; it reproduces in coloured silks likewise the wild strawberry and the rosy cheeked apple, as well as birds and insects, not copied directly out of Nature's album, but from Nature as seen through the classic spectacles of the last century and painted on old Sevres porcelain. Previously *écru* silk was so worked, and both embroidered and plain it is still a favourite. Perhaps on account of its likeness to brown holland. Some very pretty thin dresses are composed of very slightly tinted cambric embroidery elaborately frilled with twine coloured lace, and loops of satin ribbon of the same degree of whiteness, brown, mixed with a little porcelain blue, poppy, or cherry colour, the accompanying granny bonnet, or Genlis capote, being tied with strings to match, and decorated with a bunch of fading *edelweiss*—the latest production of the Parisian *fleuriste*.—*Telegraph.*

RAPID AND CONTINUED PROGRE
—OF—
RING SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1878.
2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.
.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.
4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878 ; July 29th, 1878 ; May 5th, 1880 ; May 13th, 1881.
5.—Production before extension of works—3,0 spindles per week.
Production after extension of works (completed in October, 1880)—5,000 spindles per week.
6.—Total up to date, 207,850.

(A List of Firms amongst whom these Spindles are distributed will be supplied on application.)

The great success of our RABBETH RING THROSTLE having rendered it necessary to meet a much larger demand than we could have reasonably anticipated, we have completed an extension of our works—which nearly doubles our present large out-turn.

Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH
MAKERS OF
COTTON SPINNING & MANU
MACHINERY,
GLOBE W
A
APRIL 18

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

The Bank of England return for the week is so far favourable that the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 38 to 39 per cent., but rates of discount in the open market are unaltered, and quotations for Stocks are unchanged, Consols at 99¾ and French Rentes at 115½. Indian Exchange Bank shares are all dearer, Oriental, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile by 10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai by £2.

In General Produce the only movements reported are in Linseed, which is weak and partially 3d. lower, and Wheat, which is called steady, with a partial recovery of 3d. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday showed rather more steadiness, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, but Americans for August-September delivery are 1-164d. higher. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still at 13 cents, but November shipment is 1 point higher at 11·87 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	5,400	2,500
Six days do.	16,000	27,100	13,200

The bulk of these now consist of new Cotton, and small as the figures are of themselves, they are worthy of notice as indicating the pace at which the new crop is coming forward.

Exchange.—There has been no change in the market to-day either in tone or rate. Next to nothing in the shape of fresh business has been done, and already there is every appearance of the holidays commencing. Closing quotations for ready Bills are as follows, forward delivery being at a rate 1-32d. higher:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	
Credits	[illegible]	

On Calcutta demand has receded to 3-32 per cent. premium, but telegraphic is reported to have been done at 5-32. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅜ to 7-16 discount.

Government Paper is quiet with very little doing. Fours we quote at Rs. 100 11-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107⅜.

Shares.—The market has been steadier all round to-day, and a fair extent of business has been done. Bank of Bombays have advanced ½ per cent. Port Canning Land shares are Rs. 2½ higher. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 36 in Akbar and Albert, Rs. 2½ in Berars, Rs. 10 in Siad, and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, for no special reason apparently beyond the reaction which usually succeeds a few days decline.

In Cotton there continues to be practically nothing doing for export, and prices remain without quotable change.

Seeds and Wheat also remain in the same position.

Freights, although quiet, are pretty steady. For Liverpool we still quote Wheat 31s. 3d., Measurement 37s. 6d., for London Wheat 32s. 6d., Measurement 40s., and for Trieste and Venice by the mail steamers Rs. 22-8 per ton is the quotation.

Piece-goods remain steady but not particularly active. Prices are steady but not tending higher, and it is evident that buyers will require to see more of the monsoon before operating heavily.

Coals are in very fair demand, and nothing but the absence of sellers prevents a large business being done. Tonnage outwards, however, is very difficult to get hold of what with the amount there is occupied with Government and the demand there is for the transport of grain from America. Moreover, unless Government are going to take up more steamers for transports, the available employment for boats on this side is not remunerative, and it seems not at all unlikely that Coals may rule much higher permanently than they have done for some time past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		R.
Bank of Bombay	[illegible]	500	all	7p.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	[illegible]
Exchange Banks.					
Agra Bank	100,000	125	all	3 do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,500	250	12½	2 do.	9½

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,050	2,050		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,500	2,945	Rs.	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,160	Rs.	215

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,800	Rs. 50	1,250
Akola Press Co	85	500	all		50½
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.c.	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,210
Apollo Press Co. [illegible]	750	400	400	40	486
Berar	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	600
[illegible] Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	572½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	19	1,140
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	[illegible]
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	525	5,000	300 p.s.	2,600
[illegible] Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	525 xd.
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 30	475
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	370
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	235
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,300	230	2,750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 50	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	300	25	[illegible]
Volkart's Press Co	[illegible]			50	686

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Baroda S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	60	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	146
New Issue	..	100	70	..	109
[illegible] Manufacturing Company	1,000	530	500	30 p.s.	590
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	745
Bhowanugger Mills	4,800	100	100	..	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	985
Central India S. & W. Company	2,300	500	500	Rs. 4	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	80	880
[illegible] Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	545
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	1,138	500	all	Rs. 25	750
[illegible] S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	565
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	1,075
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
[illegible]	600	500	500	50	[illegible]
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	970
Madras [illegible]	350	1,000	1,000	15 p.s.	2,200 xd
[illegible]	350	1,000	500	Rs. 55	530
[illegible]	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,570
Mazagon [illegible] Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p.s.	237½
[illegible]	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,280
[illegible] Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	860
New [illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	915
Oriental	4,000	225	62	Rs. 55	715
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
[illegible] S. & W.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,100
[illegible] Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	50	990
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	63
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	815
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	325
Do. £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	..	26
Ditto	..	£20	[illegible]	..	72
Ditto	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,100	..	[illegible]
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£15	196-5-15	do	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	140 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,575
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	472½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5		4
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	460
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	150
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	3,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,175
[illegible] Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,250B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	24 p.ct.	180
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 20	980
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1	198
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The A. H. Lloyd Co's Steamer Orion, 1,814 tons, Captain J. Mahorcich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (1st Aug.) with the following passengers:—Surg. Young, Mr. Sweiger and Mr. and Mrs. Benquo, she brought the following cargo:—From Trieste.—2 cases cheese, 2 packages piece-goods, 3 drums oil, 26 packages glassware, 397 [illegible] papers, 2 cases sewing machines, 10 [illegible], 4 cases beads, 4 bales twist, 6 cases [illegible], 21 cases cards, 41 packages colors and [illegible] brass plates, 2 cases buttons, 2 cases [illegible] packages hardware, 10 cases frames, [illegible]. From Smyrna.—11 cases liquorice, [illegible] and 1 case confectionery. From [illegible] confectionery. From Portsaid.—3 [illegible] From Aden.—1 box specie, and 2

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Orion (s)	Mahorcich	Trieste, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Khandalla (s)	Smith	Suez.
	Darien (s)	Inch	Suez.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Orion, to China, &c.
Steamer Mirzapore, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	Swordsman (s)	Belke	Zanzibar, Aug. 1.
	Eastern Monarch	White	Melbourne, July 10.
	Bengal	Irving	Liverpool, May 16.
	Arvonia	Hughes	Sydney, June 12.
	Parsee	Bailey	Glasgow, April 26.
	Benjamin F. Hunt	Pritchard	Melbourne, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Steamers Chittagong, Assam, and Shahjehan, Ship Henry Lawrence.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 25.

From Glasgow.

Galatea (s)—1 drum spirit of wine, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein; 1 hogshead whiskey, Green and Read.

Ichia (s)—25 kegs epsom salt, Rogers and Co; 4 casks brass wire, Hajee Dawood Bowla.

From Liverpool.

Galatea (s)—4 casks brass wire, Hajee Dawood Bowla.

From London.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s)—10 cases port and 20 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Khedive (s)—20 cases port and 14 cases whiskey, Cutler, Paler and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—50 cases whiskey, John Fleming and Co; 20 bales strawboard, Hassum Ahmed.

Rohilla (s)—1 hogshead wine, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co; 61 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 200 boxes candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 24 cases cochineal, Koobardass Khoosaldass; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Lalldas [illegible]; 100 boxes candles, Calidass Rove[illegible]; 25 drums turpentine, Lookmanjee [illegible], 15 bales printing [illegible], Tabarbhoy Dawoodbhoy; 42 boxes bar silver (Rs. 20,000), David Sassoon and Co.

From Venice.

Rohilla (s)—80 boxes silver coins (Rs. 2,40,830), the C. Bank.

From Marseilles.

China (s)—20 cases caracao, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 30 cases caracao, F. Sauquet and Co.

From Bordeaux.

China (s)—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 25.

For Liverpool.

Inchulva (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 13 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Bhoja; 120 bales cotton, Damjee Jadowjee; 150 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 58 bales cotton, Nursee Jaitha; 45 bales wool, Dhunraj Chimondass; 200 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj and Co; 43 bales cotton, Dewjee Javat.

Brougham Hall (s)—240 cwts wheat, Ghella Dharmsi; 74 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 157 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 50 bales wool, Meavally Canjee; 177 bales cotton, Nursee Govindjee; 98 bales cotton, Dewjee Javut; 54 bales rags, Nagjee Gungadull.

For London.

Scotsman (s)—2 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 16 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee; 12 bales hides, Budally Ismail; 11 bales carpets, Ahmed Khanoosa.

Mirzapore (s)—1,099 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 139 cwts horns, Sulleman Hassum; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 7 bales carpets, 491 bales coir yarn, 59 cases tea, 33 bales senna and 1,54[illegible] bales cotton, The P. and O. Co; 1 bale wool carpets, Tyebjee and Co.

For Leghorn.

China (s)—1,070 cwts linseed, B. Lupi and Co.

For New York.

Mirzapore (s)—75 cases tea and 81 bales senna leaves, The P. and O. Co; 35 bales woollen pattus, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Naples.

Mirzapore (s)—30 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

For Trieste.

Mirzapore (s)—225 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

For Venice.

Mirzapore (s)—362 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 10 bales hides and 200 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 530 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Inchulva (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

China (s)—1 bale cotton, Oleese and Co.
Mirzapore (s)—975 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

For Marseilles.

China (s)—70 pieces ivory, Dewjee Bhanjee; 11,750 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 31½ cwts gingelly seed, Nandoo Dewjee.

For Hongkong.

Bokhara (s)—183 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, Hajee Adum Essmail and Co; 7 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 18 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 chests opium, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 5 chests opium, Runchordass Sagurmull; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy; 7 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

Kashgar (s)—500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Orion (s)—290 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcoover; 103 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram; 166 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 105 bales twist, Vrijbdass Manchund; 177 bales twist, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 68 bales cotton, Govindass Luchmundass; 55 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookurdass; 72 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Toolsidass; 60 bales cotton, Hurmookray Govindram and Co; 17 bales twist, Moolleo Jaitha and Co; 2 bales twist, S. N. [illegible] and Co; 100 bales twist, [illegible]; 125 bales twist, [illegible] Moolajee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, Thakersey Sons; 61 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 83 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram; 25 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund.

For Shanghai.

Bokhara (s)—12 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 31½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Benoodiram Balchund; 230 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 11 chests opium Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Ramchunder Sagormull; 91 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10½ chests opium, Khanteeedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature (read at 6½ p. m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind*	W., WNW, SW, W. SSE, W. WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	197
Fall of Rain*	0·17
Total fall during month	2·76
" " " year	7·40

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—August 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhagwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

296-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, deceased.

4-82—Hore, C. and B.—Sonabai and another vs Atmaram Chimnajee—A. F. Turner.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dorabai and another—Payne and G.

248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha Hore C. and B.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and others—Maljee and B.; M. M. Munshi; and Tyabjee and D.

139-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

105-82—Payne and G.—Hajee Abdool Wyad Oosman and another vs John A. Cane—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 23.

McCudden, Captain, Adjt. G. I. P. R. Vol., on duty, from Poona.

Murphy, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Ahmedabad.

August 24.

Stewart, Major, 3rd Madras Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Mominabad.

McVittie, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Mominabad.

August 25.

Young, Surg., from leave, from Vienna.

DEPARTURES.—August 25.

Savage, Vet. Surg., on duty, to Suez.
Spencer, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Madras.
Young, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Anderson, Major, 8th Madras N. I., to join, to Saugor.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, August 22.*)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Acting Principal Asst. Agent, Ganjam, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from 27th August.

Mr. A. Thompson to act as Principal Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Magt., and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. C. F. MacCartie, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. E. C. Stuart to act as Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt., and Aggent to the Govr., Ganjam during the employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. McIver, to be a Special Magt. in the district of Salem.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Treasury Depy. Collr. of Coimbatore, leave for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of that granted to him in the *Gazette* of 25th July.

Mr. J. H. Merriman, Asst. Comsr. of Salt Rev., is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade (New Organization), from 16th June.

Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, 1st-Class Inspr. of Police in the Chingleput Dist., to be Fourth-Grade Asst. Comsr. of Salt Rev., (New Organization), on probation; and to be posted to the South Arcot Dist.

Sick leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Owens, Inspr. of Police, Kistna Dist., has been extended for two months.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hicks, Actg. Comsr. of Police, Madras City.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Capt. A. R. F. Dorward, Rl. Engrs. Exec. Engr.; 3rd Grade, arrived at Bombay on the 8th Aug.

The following movements are ordered:—

N. I.—10th Regt. from Mercara and French Rocks, to Vellore.*

24th Regt. from St. Thomas' Mount to Secunderabad.

* This cancels the movement of this Regt. ordered in G. O. G. No. 338, dated 15th June 1882.

Cols. S. H. E. Chamier, R. A., Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance, is granted privilege leave of absence, for sixty-days from the 24th Aug.; Major C. W. Brereton, Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Ordn., performing the duties of the appointment on Col. Chamier's responsibility.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, Rl. Ay., to be Comsy. of Ord., 3rd Class, to complete the establishment, dated 1st Aug. This appointment is subject to any future changes in organization.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Lieut.-Cols., having completed 26 years' service:—

Major J. B. Leggett. Dated 16th Aug. 1882.
Major E. H. Thomas. Dated 16th Aug. 1882.
Major J. Macdongall. Dated 20th Aug. 1882.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces' Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Maj. H. W. Hastings, Offg. Depy. Commr., Bara Banki, privilege leave for 3 weeks, from 15th Sept. 1882.

Mr. A. Sells, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Cawnpore, privilege for 56 days, from 15th Sept. 1882.

Mr. S. H. James, Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, privilege leave for 3 months, from 27th Aug. 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., Assist. Commr., Fyzabad, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Bara Banki, during the absence on leave of Maj. H. W. Hastings, or until futher orders.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with William Lambert on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano ... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ... 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ... 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank)
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

CALENDAR—AUG.—SEPT., 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Aug.	29th,	2h. 9·9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	Sept.	4th,	6h. 17·5m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	12th,	5h. 49·9m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	20th,	6h. 19·2m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	27th,	10h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
August					
Sat. 26	....	5 45	6 18	9 28m 9 20 a	2 29m 3 23 a
Sun. 27	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 17	10 13m 10 16 a	3 22m 4 7 a
Mon. 28	....	5 46	6 16	10 53m 11 5 a	4 11m 4 50 a
Tu. 29	....	5 46	6 15	11 30m 11 51 a	4 58m 5 31 a
Wed 30	....	5 46	6 15	0 8m —	5 43m 6 11 a
Thr. 31	English mail expected.	5 46	6 14	0 33m 0 47 a	6 26m 6 49 a
Sept. Fri. 1	....	5 46	6 13	1 16m 1 25 a	7 8m 7 30 a
Sat. 2	Left Aden at 6 p.m. on Friday.	5 47	6 12	2 2m 2 5 a	7 51m 8 17 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is Two Rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAIG—August 21, at Dharwar, the wife of Wm. Spencer Haig, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—FORDE—August 21, at Aurungabad, by the Revd. C. R. Montagnoux, Mr. Edward Loftus Godfrey, of Annagil, to Miss Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of Conductor H. Forde, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TODD—August 18, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon O. Todd, A. M. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

GOLOKNATH—August 11, at Dhelu, near Palunpur, Joseph Goloknath, the eldest son of the Revd. Goloknath, aged thirty years.

McHALE—August [illegible], at Chunar, Robert Patrick McHale, Medical Student, aged 21 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

[illegible] letter is [illegible] quite too late. Besides, the gentleman alluded to was defended at the time, and it is not necessary to re-open the controversy.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

The telegrams this morning show that important events may very speedily be expected on the side of Ismailia. The British troops at that point on Thursday numbered ten thousand men, showing that the whole of the First Division must have been brought round from Alexandria, although the telegrams of the 18th August only mentioned 6,000 men as having embarked for Aboukir. Sir Garnet Wolseley is at Nefiche, the junction where the branch line from Ismailia joins the Alexandria and Suez main line, some three miles distant from Ismailia. This station was occupied by the Seaforth Highlanders on Saturday or Sunday last after the enemy had been shelled out of it. On Thursday afternoon the Household Cavalry and some Mounted Infantry were sent forward beyond Nefiche to reconnoitre the Egyptian advanced guard, which was known to be 3,000 strong, some miles off. The reconnoitring force appears to have come upon this body at a place called Ramses, a station on the railway about seven miles from Nefiche. It was received by an artillery fire, the casualties from which, however, were stated to have been only slight. It is not easy to understand why the Household Cavalry should have been selected for such a service as this, which could have been better done by lighter men and horses. However, it is creditable to their zeal that they have lost no time in getting under fire. An immediate advance on Tel-el-Kebir is spoken of as probable, and to-morrow, Sunday, is the date fixed. The announcement of the day is suspicious, particularly after the experience in regard to Aboukir, but as the enemy has at length cut the fresh-water canal near Ismailia, it is probable that the advance will be hastened, especially as a portion of the Indian Contingent has been already landed, and the bulk of the force was yesterday near Suez. The men of the Contingent can be taken on to Ismailia in a day. Sir Garnet Wolseley can, therefore, by to-morrow or Monday advance against Tel-el-Kebir with some 15,000 men. We have not yet heard that the embarkation of the Second Division has begun. If the British general considers it necessary to await the arrival of General Hamley's force, the forward movement cannot well be undertaken before Wednesday next. We get no further news as to the intentions of Arabi. On the 16th of August he had, according to a telegram, which we owe to the Eastern Telegraph Company, 30,000 men at Tel-el-Kebir, and 3,000 more between Shaluf and Geneffe. This latter body was dislodged from its position by the fire of the gunboats and a charge of a couple of companies of the Seaforth Highlanders. Probably they form the "advanced guard" now at Ramses. The fact that Arabi has had such a considerable force for at least ten days past at Tel-el-Kebir makes it highly probable that he has chosen the hill—Tel—at that position with some care, and has entrenched it with a view to encountering our forces coming from Ismailia at that spot. He will doubtless have plenty of artillery there, for a special correspondent of the Paris *Siècle*, who was in his camp at Kair-ed-Dowar a month ago, states that he has a hundred Krupp guns, excellently horsed and appointed. Everything then appears to indicate that at Tel-el-Kebir will take place the first battle of the war, and that the encounter will take place within the next three or four days. It is reported, we know not on what authority, that the Bedouins have cut the railway at Bowlak, a few miles north of Cairo. It is strange that the Bedouins should have ventured upon so audacious a step with a large army so near them, especially when they had already pledged themselves on the Koran to support Arabi against the infidels, provided he would persist in his determination to fight. The story appears to us to be improbable, but if it be true the hostility of the Bedouins, provided it be at all general, may easily hasten the ruin of Arabi's cause. The mere destruction of the Bowlak railway is not of much moment, as there is a parallel line by which a retreat upon Cairo can still be effected.

The difficulties created by the singular *lacuna* in the Indian Divorce Law, by which no provision is made for an official analogous to the English Queen's Proctor, have been dealt with in a straightforward fashion by the judges of the High Court of the North-West Provinces. The Law of Divorce, as it has been elaborated in England and transplanted to India, is difficult to defend either on grounds of logic or expediency. Its operation and machinery have been often criticised, with but little effect so far. As regards the latter, its peculiarity is that, unlike all other legal contrivances for administering justice, it cannot be left to the actual parties to a suit and the court itself, but involves the existence of an inquisitor whose duty it is to see that the relief of the court shall be obtained by no other way, and for no other reasons, than are laid down and specified by the Act of Parliament. So long as the law insists on a divorce being granted subject to numerous and strict conditions, it becomes absolutely necessary that some independent party should exist to prevent these regulations being transgressed or evaded. In England an official was created expressly to fulfil that duty; but in India, when it was proposed that intervention in a case might be effected through the Advocate-General, a trifling difficulty as to who was the proper person to represent that official led to the excision of a provision which was essential to the efficient working of the Act. The consequence is that the Indian courts have been compelled to administer the law without the means necessary to ensure it being carried out in accordance with its own provisions or the intention of the Legislature. The King case in Bombay afforded an illustration of the obstacles with which the judges have to contend in administering the Indian Divorce Law. The case which has just been disposed of by Justices Straight, Broadhurst, and Tyrrell at Allahabad was not quite similar to that which has occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Bayley for so long, but, equally with the King case, the point involved was one arising out of the absence of a Queen's Proctor.

It may be remembered that Mr. Justice Bayley's difficulties arose from his inability to discover anyone chargeable with the functions of Queen's Proctor. He was not prepared to saddle the court itself with duties so foreign to its ordinary functions. He refused to permit Mr. Turner to intervene as an independent party because he was the respondent's solicitor. The learned judge, if we understand his position, desired the court to do no more than a court would do in a case of ordinary litigation, but unfortunately Mr. Turner, in making his application, had brought to the notice of the court alleged facts which it could not afford to ignore without violating the fundamental principles of the Divorce Act. Had Mr. Justice Bayley been dealing with any other species of suit than divorce, he would doubtless have ordered Mr. Turner's affidavit, containing the allegations referred to, to be taken off the file, and have remained judicially ignorant of the statements it contained. But he had numerous precedents, drawn from English procedure, to justify his taking cognisance of material information howsoever obtained. This was exemplified in a case tried before Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in which that learned judge, having come by some suspicious facts in pretty much the same way as Mr. Justice Bayley, told the petitioner that "if you require me to make the decree absolute, I refuse to do so till this matter is satisfactorily explained." But the English judge had the machinery at hand wherewith to sift the case. The Bombay judge had not; and though he did summon Mrs. King to appear for further examination under the authority conferred on Indian judges in all cases, he nowhere claims for the court any special powers, or admits any exceptional responsibilities, in cases of divorce, except the very limited one "to exercise more than ordinary caution."

The Allahabad judges have taken a different view of their duty, and have boldly assumed a responsibility which Mr. Justice Bayley seemed anxious to disclaim. The case which they were called upon to decide had this difference from the Bombay case, that the decree *nisi* having been obtained from a District Judge, the confirmation of the High Court was asked without any new facts cropping up, or any opposition being made by the respondent or independent parties. After recapitulating the facts of the case, the judges of the North-West Provinces thus lay down the principles upon which, in their opinion, Indian courts should act in administering the Indian Divorce Act:—"Now, before proceeding to comment upon this evidence, and the conclusion to be drawn from it, we are constrained to remark that the High Courts, in these divorce cases, are placed in a very difficult position; for in the absence of any official like the Queen's Proctor in England, they have, where suspicion is aroused as to the conduct or good faith of the parties, to inaugurate and carry out such inquiries and investigations as may appear necessary in order to prevent the provisions of the Divorce Law being abused, and themselves being imposed upon." The judgment goes on to state what steps the judges did take to get at the real facts, and having satisfied themselves, they reversed the decision of the Agra judge, dismissed the petition, and terminated the case. The explicit declaration we have quoted puts no limits to the inquiries which the court may inaugurate and carry out; and if the Indian judges are prepared to accept this extended view of their duties a great deal of inconvenience arising from the absence of a Queen's Proctor may be avoided. It must be admitted, however, that cases might occur in which it would be impossible for a court to search out the facts; and therefore with the best intentions the judges might be unable to administer the incomplete Act. As matters now stand the administration of justice may frequently be obstructed and even thwarted, while judges are called upon to undertake duties which clearly do not belong to their office. The remedy is either to change the entire theory of the Divorce Act, or make some provision for a Queen's Proctor. There may be grave objections to the former, but the latter expedient is so simple that to prolong the present state of confusion and uncertainty is inexcusable.

The relations which existed between Mr. W. S. Blunt, on the one hand, and Sir Edward Malet and Sir Auckland Colvin, on the other, have been made the subject of a special series of correspondence issued by the Foreign Office. It will be remembered that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville stated that Mr. Blunt had acted as an intermediary between the English representatives and Arabi Pasha and his colleagues. About the same time the *Times'* correspondent telegraphed from Alexandria that he was authorised to absolutely deny that he had ever acted in any such capacity, and it was somewhat contemptuously added that had an intermediary been required Mr. Blunt was about the last person that would have employed. The subject was made a great deal of by the Opposition papers, and it was plainly suggested that the Government were shielding Mr. Blunt, whom one gentleman suggested should be beheaded as a traitor. The documents now issued render it incumbent upon Sir A. Colvin or the *Times'* correspondent to offer some explanation of the telegram from Alexandria. Writing to Lord Granville on December 28 last, Sir Edward Malet says:—"On arriving here Mr. Blunt and I had several conversations on the state of affairs, from which it appeared that the National party entirely mistrusted the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and supposed that I was actively endeavouring to thwart the realisation of certain of their wishes, as, for instance, the deposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Mr. Blunt was able to convince them that they were in error, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention either to take possession of Egypt or to hand it over to the mercies of the Porte, and that I had entirely abstained from any interference in the matter of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. On the occasion of the discussion of the War Budget, when the Minister of War was asserting that there might be serious trouble if the Control did not give way, Mr. Blunt was good enough, at the request of Sir A. Colvin and myself, to go to Arabi Bey, and by the message which he brought back to the effect that, however much the military might regret the impossibility of increasing the army to 18,000 men, they had no intention of creating any disturbance, he relieved our anxiety and made our path clear. Although, therefore, I disagree with Mr. Blunt as to the advisability of the publication of the National programme in the *Times*, I am bound to record that I consider myself under serious obligations to him for the manner in which he has dispelled misunderstandings which might have led to difficulties. I am anxious to acknowledge that he has in this matter already been of great assistance, and that I feel sure that the confidence which the Egyptians with whom he is in contact repose in him will enable him to render further and essential service to the cause of moderation in the conduct of the movement which is in progress." This letter was written in December last, and, as Lord Beaconsfield would say, "a great many things have happened since then," but in the face of acknowledgments of this character, the Ministerial statements appear quite justifiable, which is more than can be said for the indignant disclaimer supplied by the *Times'* correspondent.

The growing unwillingness of the Bombay Corporation to encourage the reading of speeches was marked yesterday by the declaration of the Chairman, with the approval of the meeting, that in all cases a vote should be taken as to whether permission should be accorded to the reading of a speech. There is a standing rule on the subject which has hitherto been a dead letter, unless a formal motion were made to prevent a member reading his speech. There are cases in which the permission may be properly given, and the case yesterday was certainly one of them. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas's review of the iniquities of the Assessment Department during the last thirteen years was so full of figures and extracts from documents that it would have required an English Chancellor of the Exchequer to deliver it offhand as if it were a piece of interesting news. But the infliction of written speeches is ordinarily so intolerable that every reasonable obstacle should, on the grounds of humanity, be steadily interposed to prevent the practice from becoming, what it once threatened to become in the Bombay Corporation, universal. The gain to the orator himself of being forced to speak his lines instead of reading them is greater than he would suppose. The men who are capable of reading a long speech, or indeed anything else, so as not to set their audience asleep, are few; while anyone who has something to tell his fellow-creatures will contrive to secure their attention, at all events for a reasonable space of time. And when he loses their attention, he will become immediately conscious of the fact, and if he be not a hopeless bore, he will thereupon sit down. It is not easy to explain on philosophical grounds why a man who can say what he has to say in a natural tone of voice which his fellows can follow, will, when reading, sink into a monotone that fatigues the ear beyond endurance, and renders the attempt to follow the sense quite hopeless. The late Revd. Mr. Bellew was almost the only clergyman in the British Empire who could read a sermon so as to arouse, not only the interest, but the enthusiasm, of his congregation. There was only one Mr. Bellew who could do this in the Church, and certainly there are not many Mr. Bellews in the Bombay Corporation.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The disturbing influence—the Egyptian difficulty—has again made itself felt on the Stock Exchange during this week. One day a fall, the next a rally, then again a weak market: this is what it has been and is likely to continue to be for the present. It must, however, not be forgotten that trade prospects are very good, that crop prospects are also improving through the very favourable weather which we are now having, so that the outlook generally is encouraging. The row in Egypt will after all be only a temporary disturbance, and a recovery in foreign stocks must therefore eventually be looked forward to. As to Egyptian stock, it is curious to watch its fluctuations. Unified was at 38½ in 1876 when the political control of Egypt was arranged. Last year it rose to 81, and under the pressure of panic it fell to 47 for a moment. Now prices vary between 50 and 52. The real value is probably considerably higher. Turkish Bonds have been partially depressed on account of the Porte borrowing money in order to be able to send troops to Egypt. American railway stocks are firmer again. English railways show a better tendency.

The New York reserve banks continue to lose strength mainly through the efflux of gold to Italy, and their surplus of cash is now reduced to £1,100,000. It appears very probable that the crop movement in America, which will be exceptionally large, may lead to a drain of bullion from Europe in September. Money will also be required in Egypt for the expenses of the troops. Yesterday the large amount of £384,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, and more is expected to follow. Under these circumstances, and with a very moderate reserve to fall back upon, it is not surprising that rates of discount are hardening. Three months' bills were yesterday at 2½ per cent., although short money remains easy at 1 1½ per cent. During the week ended yesterday the Bank of England has lost £1,190,000 in cash, of which £818,000 went abroad, and the rest into home circulation. The reduction of other deposits is £1,057,000, so that the efflux of cash about corresponds to the reduction of the fund in the market. The Paris exchange has to-day recovered 2 centimes. The National Bank of Belgium to-day raised its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. Gold valued at 304,000*l*. was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for Italy. £250,000 in gold has been despatched from New York per the steamer Scythia. £164,000 in gold has left Melbourne on board the steamer Mirzapore, and £10,000 has left Sydney per the steamer Brindisi, the total amount now on the way from Australia and New Zealand being nearly £700,000. To-day the money market closes much firmer in consequence of fears that further large amounts will be required in connection with the Italian loan, and the rate for 3 months' bills is 2⅝ per cent. It is probable that the bank rate will be raised shortly.

Indian Railways have been quiet. East Indian Annuity A, 24 13-16, 24⅞; B, 24½; East Indian Deferred Annuity 137½, 6⅞; Bombay, Baroda show little change at 139½; Great Indian Peninsula 140½, 139¾; Madras Guaranteed, 124¼, 123½; Oudh and Rohilkund, 125¼; South Indian, 124½.

Among Mining shares Indian Glenrock fell to 1-1¼; Indian Consolidated 11-16⅞; Phœnix, 1 7-16; South-East Wynaad, 3¼, 3 1-16.

Business in the produce market has been fairly active during the week, and there is generally a favourable tendency. It appears now pretty certain that the Suez Canal traffic will not be disturbed, and so no fears of an interruption of trade with the East through such an event is entertained.

The following extract from the circular, just issued, of one of our important shipbroking firms will prove of interest:—

"There has been a good deal of excitement in the steamship business during the past month, caused by the chartering of steamers by the Government for transport service to Egypt. Between 30 and 40 ships, mostly of large size, have been engaged up to the present time at rates varying from 15s. to 27s. 6d. per ton gross, according to their respective qualifications. Although the total tonnage may not exceed 150,000 tons, yet it has imparted a firm tone to the market. Otherwise there has not been any material improvement in freights. Owing to the hostilities with Egypt and the danger overhanging the Suez Canal, the Indian freights, both out and home, have to a great extent been paralysed, but for September shipment tonnage is in good demand at fair rates. Up to the present time there has been no obstruction in the Canal, and ships have passed through unmolested. Homeward rates from America continue very firm, and a large amount of tonnage has been secured at full rates. Outward freights are unaltered. From the Black Sea, the Azov, and the Danube there has been little doing, but for September loading there is a good demand. Grain shipments from the Baltic have been very scarce, but there is some demand for ships for deals from the Swedish ports, but at low rates. A good deal of tonnage has changed hands, and new ships commanded full prices, whereas second-hand steamers could only be placed at a reduction. Great activity still prevails in most of the shipbuilding establishments, but orders for new ships can be placed without difficulty on reasonable terms. During the first half-year the number of steamers launched amount to 218, measuring close upon 400,000 tons gross."

The *Sugar* market has been dull during the week, continually increasing stocks and the approach of the Continental beetroot crop having a depressing influence on the markets. Prices of West India are 3d. to 6d. per cwt. lower for the week low Eastern sorts, although dull, show, however, no quotable reduction.

Coffee has again been firmer. The deliveries in London during last week were large—1,264 tons; while deliveries of Java coffee in Holland in July show also an improvement—58,000 bags against 31,000 bags in July, 1881. Prices during the week show a further rise of 1s. to 2s. for colory descriptions, especially of Ceylon Plantation and East India, while pale and gray descriptions were steady, closing with weaker. On Wednesday:—3142 bags East India went off as follows: Of 1196 bags Coorg about 600 bags sold, small and low middling gray 58s. 6d. to 64s., middling dull 69s. to 73s. 6d., pea berry 93s to 95s, 1,000 bags Neilgherry partly sold, small 58s. to 59s., low middling to middling 63s. to 70s. rather bold 84s. 6d. peaberry 92s. 6d., 314 bags Wynaad, &c., mostly sold, small 54s. 6d. to 55s., low middling (B) 63s. 6d. to 64s., good middling (A) 77s., peaberry 94s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., 332 bags Peermade, partly sold, small 50s., 6d. to 55s. 6d., low middling 64s. 6d., rather bold 70s. to 75s., peaberry 81s. to 91s. The market closes quietly but firmly.

Tea.—The imports in London in July were rather large—29,390,773 lbs. against 27,180,579 lbs. in 1881, while the deliveries show a satisfactory increase—17,429,936 lbs. against 16,012,146 lbs. in 1881. The stock has increased to 87,625,000 lbs. against 73,189,000 lbs. in 1881. Of Indian teas the deliveries during July amounted to 3,890,472 lbs. against 3,550,540 lbs. in 1881, and there can be no doubt that this description is continually gaining in favour. There is no change in prices, and a fair business has been done.

Rice is rather firm, and a number of Burmah cargoes have been sold, mostly at 7s. to 7s. 1½d.

Black Pepper is steady, Singapore at 5⅞d. Of 496 bags Malabar offered in public sale, the sound portion was bought in at 6⅞d., 380 bags undamaged being sold at 6½d. for first class.

Ginger sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. for Cochin washed medium and small 38s. 6d. to 40s., medium cut 43s. 6d. to 45s.

Cloves.—Further large supplies of Zanzibar have depressed the market, and to effect large sales a reduction of ½d. would have to be submitted to. Fair Zanzibar are quoted nominally 8⅝d. to 8⅞d.

Chillies are considerably cheaper, 100 bales good fair Zanzibar selling at 85s. to 86s.

Ivory.—Imports in the first 7 months of this year have been 174 tons (against 256½ tons in 1881, 308 tons in 1880), while deliveries have been 196½ tons (against 238 tons in 1881 and 266 tons in 1880).

Linseed.—Quiet, Bombay on the spot 45s. For shipment there is nothing doing.

Rapeseed.—From Calcutta steady at 47s., July-August shipment *viâ* Cape 44s. 6d. to 45s., c. f. bold yellow mixed spot 50s. to 50s. 6d., yellow mixed August-September steamer 47s. c. f., Guzerat spot 51s. to 52s. For shipment nothing offering.

Metals.—An important decline has taken place in tin, prices closing to-day at £101 10s. to £102, 3 months £102 15s. to £103 5s., £106 to £107 English ingots.

Copper.—Quiet. Chili bars good ord. brands £67 12s. 6d. to £68, 3 months £68 7s. 6d. to £68 15s., Wallaroo £73, Burra £72, best selected £72 10s. to £73 10s., strong sheets £78 to £79, English ingots, £70 10s. to £71 10s.

The *Corn Market* has been inactive during the week. Advices from the United States report the commencement of heavy shipments thence to this country of wheat. It is evident that America will send us very large quantities this year, and the competition against Indian wheat will be much greater. A moderate fall of prices may be expected, more particularly as the splendid weather, which seems to be settled now, will do much towards improving the outturn of the home crops.

Gumarabic.—East India is quiet at 37s. to 37s. 6d. for reddish. *Gum Olibanum* easy: ordinary drop 40s. to 41s., garblings 21s. to 22s., siftings 16s. 6d. to 17s.

Gold withdrawals from the Bank have continued during the week, the total £596,000 being taken for the Continent. There have been also orders for India. The P. & O. boat which sailed on Wednesday had £68,300 for Calcutta and Bombay. Imports have been small—£4,500 from Australia and £6,590 from River Plate. The Nile has taken £2,000 to the West Indies.

Silver.—Buyers for the East have been again in the market during the week, the Canal traffic having been tolerably regular. There have also been orders on Continental account, and the price has therefore been steady at 52d. per oz. standard. The Mosel has brought £42,460 from New York. The Nile has taken £14,000 to the West Indies, and the Thames £53,000 to India.

Dollars.—Those to hand in the Don were sold at 51d. per oz., showing a rise in the price of 1-8d. The P. & O. steamer takes £61,130 to China straits.

Exchange.—All the Bills on Wednesday were sold at the Bank at the minimum of 1s. 8d. per rupee, viz., Calcutta Rs. 13,60,000 and Bombay Rs. 6,40,000, at 1s. 8d. The allotment was about 19 per cent. 25 lakhs are offered for next week. Last quotations from the East are—Bombay, 1s. 7 31-32d; Calcutta, 1s. 8d. (Telegraphic transfers) Hongkong, 3s. 9½d.; Shanghai, 5s. 2½d. (4 month's sight.) Rupee paper 4½ per cents Rs. 89¼ to 89⅜, 4 per cent. Rs. 83½ to 83.

THE POONA REGATTA.

The Poona Regatta comes off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, and promises to be a success. Both Madras and Bombay are sending representative crews. The Madras visitors arrived at Poona yesterday, and the Bombay crew—composed of Messrs. Stewart (stroke), Arthur (3), Barber (2), and Gray (bow)—leave here to-day. The Bombay men were rather late in getting to work, but have made fair progress during the last ten days under the coaching of Mr. G. Farran. The weather has fortunately favoured them more than was its wont in former years, and they have had a very fair stretch of water during the past week between the Prince's Dock and Mazagon. They have a very strong crew to meet in Poona, which is this year represented by Mr. Le Mesurier (stroke), Capt. Whiteford (3), Mr. Anstruther Thomson (2), and Mr. Coles, R. E. (bow).

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—*Apropos* of the subject of forest conservancy which you have so ably discussed in a recent leading article, I think it would be a move in the proper direction if Government had adopted the idea of introducing into India the tree known as the Blue Gum Tree or *Eucalyptus Globulus*, a native of Australia and Van Diemen's Island. This tree grows to a great height, and from its extreme susceptibility of absorbing moisture from the soil is known to thrive in places where rain seldom or never falls. Recent experiments on an extensive scale have conclusively shown that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* absorbs and evaporates twelve times the rain-fall, extremely malarious places being rendered healthy in this way. I think a trial may certainly be given, by planting a number of these trees at some of our large military stations, which of recent years have become uninhabitable owing to forest denudation.

Baroda, Aug. 24. M. D.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

The establishment at the Depôt, and [illegible] Commissariat Office, is being reduced. [illegible] hands are being discharged.

The P. and O. s.s. Avoca, which left [illegible] noon on the 16th instant, with hospital [illegible] stores, arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on Frid[illegible]

It is reported that in case of further [illegible] Cavalry being sent to Egypt, either the [illegible] Bengal Cavalry will be chosen. Both [illegible] ments have received a telegram from Head-quarters asking their strength.

Colonel Wolseley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, has been ordered to join the force in Egypt. Colonel Wolseley served on the staff in Afghanistan. Captain Braithwaite, 13th Hussars, and Captain Jenkins, 17th Lancers, proceed to Egypt, for special service under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon the discussion on the assessment question was opened by Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, who moved "that the Corporation finds the report of the Town Council and the Commissioner's remarks thereon contained in his letter to the Chairman dated 20th June last to be highly satisfactory, and offers its best thanks to the Council and the Commissioner for the trouble they have taken in the matter; that the Corporation generally approves of the principles of assessment in the [illegible] of certain classes of property as proposed by the Council and the Commissioner but reserves to itself the right of further considering the aforesaid principles at the Budget meeting in November next; that the Corporation finds that the Assessment Department has failed in the performance of its duties, whereby the Municipality has suffered a serious loss of revenue and the ratepayers from unequal assessments; that the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and his first assistant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, have been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, and have seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, and under these circumstances they have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation." Mr. Gokuldas read his speech, but he had not proceeded far when the Chairman put it to the Corporation whether the reading should be allowed or not. The Corporation permitted Mr. Gokuldas to read his remarks, which he did at very great length, giving copious extracts from the Council's and Commissioner's reports and other documents, and quoting figures to show the unequal assessment of Mr. Hutchinson. At the close of his paper Mr. Gokuldas remarked that it was strange to find the Assessor going on leave at this juncture, and asked the Corporation to show by their votes that they were not unmindful of the general body of ratepayers. The reading of the paper occupied more than an hour. Mr. Peterson then rose to a point of order. He read section 49 of the Municipal Act, according to which the appointment and removal of the Assessor was in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner. He asked if under these circumstances it was in order for the Corporation to consider whether Mr. Hutchinson had forfeited their confidence. In his opinion it would be quite as reasonable to ask the Corporation to declare that the Bishop of Bombay had forfeited their confidence. (Laughter.) The Chairman could not see that any good would be gained by such a course, but held Mr. Gokuldas to be in order. At the suggestion of Mr. Peterson the Chairman decided that the separate proposals contained in Mr. Gokuldas's resolution should be voted on separately. Mr. Peterson, in the course of his speech, said the Corporation should accept the matter as it had been handed up to them. They were not asked to revise the finding of the Municipal Commissioner with the intention of giving a more favourable verdict for Mr. Hutchinson, and they should not therefore go into the matter with the intention of securing a more unfavourable verdict than that which had been given. Did the fact that the Municipal Commissioners responsible for Mr. Hutchinson's work had gone away and could not be got at justify the Corporation in coming down upon a subordinate officer? It did not, and he could conceive of no action more unfair and calculated to spread discontent among the ranks of the employés of the Municipality. The walls were ringing with the praises of the Municipal Commissioner who had left Bombay, but what possible value could such praises have if it were understood that every five years the Corporation should take them away with a breath? In his opinion all they had to do with the faults of their predecessors was to [illegible] by them, and when he recalled the praises lavished on the Commissioner primarily responsible for these shortcomings, he considered it would be little short of cowardly to fall foul of Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Dinanath Raghonath Khote said that the Assessor was not to blame for any shortcomings, as he had repeatedly condemned the inefficiency of his establishment and applied to the Corporation and the Town Council to make such alterations in the assessment department as might place it on a sound and efficient footing. It would be doing the Assessor a grievous injustice to take him to task, after having turned a deaf ear to the just and reasonable demands which he had formerly made. That it was found necessary after careful inquiries to thoroughly reorganise the assessment department was in itself a [illegible] proof that the existing organisation was defective, and the Town Council and Corporation were wrong in denying Mr. Hutchinson the assistance he had asked for. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, generally agreeing with the above speaker, pointed out the various difficulties under which the Assessor had to work. After Mr. Javerilal had finished his speech, the discussion of the question was adjourned.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 24.—The barometer has fallen further in Madras and the interior of the Peninsula, at Secunderabad and Bellary, also in Khandesh and slightly at Bombay; but has risen elsewhere and especially under the hills in the Punjab, where the rise is between one and two tenths. Rain continues, but except at Delhi and some hill stations, and near the hills, it is comparatively light. The temperature is rising in the Punjab and at most stations in the North-West Provinces. At Bombay stations the weather is reported fine with little or no rain. The monsoon is light all along the coast, and also in Bengal. Rain totals:—Delhi, nearly 3 inches; Rawal Pindi, Simla, Mussoorie, and Hazaribagh, over 1 inch; Calcutta, Roorkee, Jeypore, Ajmere, Dacca, [illegible], Akyab, Thyetmyo, and Rangoon, ½ inch and over. On previous days, Mirzapore had over [illegible]; Jhansi, 2½ inches; Cawnpore, 2 inches; Naini Tal, Hamirpore, and Fyzabad, ½ inch and over.

Bengal.—The floods in the Teesta River and its tributaries have been unusually high this season, owing to the unprecedentedly heavy and almost continuous rain which has fallen both in the Darjeeling district and in Independent Sikhim during the last fortnight. Five days ago the river was reported to be within six inches of the footway of the Kali Jhora Bridge on the new Teesta-Silligorie road, and the river was reported as "rising." The footway of this bridge is 3½ feet above the ordinary flood level.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regd.	37 23	67 [illegible]	65 [illegible]	[illegible]
24 Thursday	0 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Friday	[illegible]	0 9	0 [illegible]	[illegible] 6
Total	37 40	67 71	65 [illegible]	[illegible] 11
Corresponding date last year	63 58	67 97	51 [illegible]	[illegible] 64

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 25th August, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Rain.
		Dgs.		Ins.
Kurrachee	29·815	85·0	WSW	[illegible]
Surat	·813	82·1	W	[illegible]
Bombay	·850	81·1	SSW	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	·861	82·8	W moderate	[illegible]
Karwar	·848	81·0	W light	[illegible]
Mangalore	·871	79·0	NNW	[illegible]
Calicut	·861	77·8	calm	[illegible]
Cochin	·886	80·5	NW	[illegible]
Masulipatam	·790	87·8	W	[illegible]
Madras	·813	90·8	NNE	[illegible]
Negapatam	·818	85·9	SW	[illegible]

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale [illegible] Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 32, [illegible] road, London.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

FRESHWATER CANAL CUT NEAR ISMAILIA.

THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH.

THE BRITISH FORCE AT ISMAILIA.

THE BOWLAK RAILWAY REPORTED TO BE CUT.

THE ADVANCE FROM ISMAILIA.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 24, Evening.

The enemy has cut the freshwater canal near [illegible].

The Household Cavalry and some mounted infantry under the command of Colonel Graham, have [illegible] beyond Nefiche.

The total number of the British troops landed at Ismailia is 10,000.

It is reported that the Bedouins have cut the Bowlak Railway, thus preventing Arabi from retreating to Upper Egypt by that route in case he should wish to do so.

LONDON, Aug. 25, Morning.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley is at Nefiche.

A successful advance on Tel-el-Kebir is expected to be made on Sunday next.

The detachment of Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry under Colonel Graham having proceeded as far as Ramses, encountered the enemy's [illegible] guard, who opened fire on them with artillery. The casualties in Colonel Graham's force were slight.

The bulk of the transports with the Indian Contingent are nearing Suez. A portion of the force has already been landed.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. H. H. Prinsep has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The International exhibition of colonial productions and articles of general exportation and works of art will be held in Amsterdam, May, 1883. The Government of India have decided to send a [illegible] all raw products and articles of manufacture other than art or ornamental ware. Exhibits will be ranged under the following [illegible] animal, mineral, and vegetable products and manufactured articles. No exhibits will be received after the 1st January next.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, officiates temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda.

Mr. H. T. Martindale has been posted as Political Agent of Kotah.

It has been decided that as far as the security of deposits are concerned, no distinction shall be made between stock notes and Government promissory notes, as, however, interest on stock notes is payable to bearer, and the notes are transferable without endorsement, it is considered that they should always be lodged in Government treasuries for safe custody when tendered as security to any Government officer.

The Government of Mysore having paid Rs. [illegible] as composition for stamp duty payable on the debenture loan of twenty lakhs raised for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, the stamp duty on debenture bonds of the said loan, when negotiated in British India, is remitted.

Surgeon R. Wolseley, Army Medical Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's forces, Bengal.

[illegible] in future will be charged on transport licenses covering transhipment of arms, ammunition, &c., landed at Aden or at any Indian ports named in Government Notification 518 of 1879, nor on import [illegible] licenses when required, in case military stores declared under the manifest to be a consignment without transhipment are destined for a foreign port not situated in British India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, August 25.

The s.s. Cathay with the outward English mails of the [illegible] instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. [illegible], and the s.s. Thames for Colombo and [illegible] at 4 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the [illegible] inst.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. [illegible] market but steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

Four per cent. Rupee Paper	83 13-16
Five per cent. do.	89½
Three per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
Four per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
Bar Silver	52 1-16
[illegible] Bank Shares	£16-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£24-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£55

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday show the following results:—

Reserve Notes	£9,200,000, Inc. £400,000
Discounted	£22,000,000, Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£21,800,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is [illegible] per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, [illegible]. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

JAPAN.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

General Macpherson having applied for the services of Mr. Prendergast Walsh, of the Marine Survey Service, who was recently acting as Assistant Political Resident at Aden, the services of that gentleman have been lent to General Macpherson for the Field Force. Mr. Walsh is now at Suez, and an official telegram was sent yesterday placing him at the disposal of the General. He knows Egypt well, and something of Arabic, and so is likely to be useful, being an energetic, intelligent young officer.

Regarding the succession question, upon which Maharajah Holkar is reported to have consulted with the Viceroy while at Simla, the Lahore [illegible] says:—His eldest son is by no means a favourite; and it is understood that it would be equally pleasing to the father and to the Mahrattas if his second son were acknowledged the Heir Presumptive."

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Mignon, Bombay [illegible], 17th Native Infantry, is reported to [illegible] from the service.

Sir Frederick Roberts has followed the example of General Hardinge, and has undertaken a journey from Ootacamund to Madras to see the Madras regiments (4th and 31st) ordered [illegible] as a reserve in connection with the expedition for Egypt.

The Bishop of Madras proposes to go on tour in his diocese during the cold weather, leaving Madras on September 26, and travelling till the end of January. Amraoti and other stations in [illegible] are included within the scope of the tour.

A Bill, which is evidently needed, in view of the occurrences at Salem, is to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council at the next meeting. Its purpose is, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons states, "to enable the Government to charge upon the inhabitants of any part of the country in which it is necessary to increase the usual complement of police in consequence of tumult or disorder, the cost of such additional force."

The Madras Government have deputed a special officer to inquire into charges against 150 Hindu prisoners and 3 Mahomedans in connection with the recent riots. This misconduct of the Hindus is being made the text for an outcry that more Mahomedans should be appointed to the higher executive offices, which are now almost entirely in the hands of Hindus. A Mussulman correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"As the Hindus have now assumed some power in the [illegible] Government, they are doing all they can to interfere with Mussulman religious matters. The Mussulmans regret very much the absence of Mussulmans in Government high posts, such as sub-magistrates, tahsildars, deputy collectors, &c. It is said that the native officials of Salem made no attempt to restore order. And it is highly desirable that the Hindu officials of the town should be replaced by the Mussulman officials from other districts. Moreover, the Government should make it a rule to have some Mussulman high officials in each town: for example, if the tahsildar of the town is a Hindu, the town sub-magistrate should be a Mussulman, or *vice versâ*. There are at present [illegible] Mussulman high officials in the North [illegible] district available for distribution."

In an article on Mr. Colquhoun's recent journey, its aims and results, the *Standard* says:—The advent of another European people on the immediate borders of China, and possessing in that fact an advantage which we do not yet enjoy, will unquestionably accelerate the development of the Indo-China land route question. We cannot allow ourselves to be outstripped in the race of commercial supremacy in the Far East. The millions of Western China are among the most industrious producers in the world, and they furnish in return a large demand for many of the staple productions of our manufacturing centres. If the French can supply these necessities from their new position in Tonquin, and by means of the Songkoi river, as they confidently anticipate, so much the better for them; and we have as little desire as occasion to interfere with their operations in this quarter. But, on the other hand, the activity of the French on the southern borders of China cannot fail to entitle any sensible scheme for extending our intercourse with Southern China, and with Yunnan in particular, to receive the attentive consideration of the Indian Government. If Mr. Colquhoun succeeds in convincing us that the roads he has just followed from Canton to Bhamo can be used in safety for merchandise, there is no doubt that his journey will mark a new departure in the much debated problem of land communication between British India and China.

The electric light has been introduced at Shanghai. The *North China Herald* of July 28 says:—Wednesday evening last will be long remembered in Shanghai by both foreigners and Chinese, as the first occasion on which the Settlement was illuminated by the electric light. What the impression was upon the Chinese mind it is difficult at present to say. A strong conviction had previously prevailed among them that one electric lamp was sufficient to flood the entire town with radiance; and if this had not been dispelled it is fair to conclude that they were disappointed with the reality. But there were no signs of disappointment in the crowds that thronged the streets of the Settlement on Wednesday evening. They turned out by thousands, and stood gazing up at the brilliant, moon-like lamps with evident admiration and complacency.

Victoria has not yet got rid of rabbits. A recent issue of the *Melbourne Argus* says:—As shewing the enormous number of rabbits in this colony, it may be mentioned that during the past three months 561,000 rabbits have been obtained by the Colac and Camperdown preserving factories, and since the Lands Department has offered a subsidy of 3d. per dozen for skins purchased by the shire councils at an advance of 6d. per dozen on market price, the Lowan Shire Council has purchased 2,707 dozen; Kowrie Kowrie, 173 dozen; Colac, 37½ dozen; Korong, 240 dozen; St. Arnaud, 6,589 dozen; and Swan-hill, 3,593 dozen. This equals over 160,000 skins, exclusive of a large number paid for by the last-mentioned shire, the particulars of which are not yet to hand, and the figures given do not include the great quantities purchased by private buyers. This proves that determined and persistent action is necessary if the plague is to be reduced. Great good has been effected during the past few months, but much remains to be done to effectually reduce the animals, and keep them within bounds. There is no doubt that if the exertions made by the Government were relaxed for some time to come, the pest would become as formidable and destructive as ever, notwithstanding the immense numbers already destroyed.

Says the *Daily News* of Aug. 4:—The whole of the lascar seamen in the ships taken up for the expedition to Egypt have refused to go with them on a mission which they regard as one of aggression towards their co-Mohammedans. Some ships always carry lascar crews, and have had the same men for years together, but it has not been thought desirable to persuade them to remain under the circumstances, and they have gone to the sailors' homes and other places until they can find engagements. There will be no difficulty in filling their places with Englishmen, and possible complications arising from a crew in religious sympathy with the enemy will at least be avoided. The crews of most of the ships have signed articles for the voyage already, with conditions for continuous service of three months or six months, as may be requisite. For one or other of these periods the generality of ships have been taken by the Government. The London evening papers of Aug. 4 state that the lascars had returned to their ships that morning. The *Evening Standard* says:—"The excitement among them was, it appears, caused by the evil counsels of shoremen, and to prevent its repetition the assistance of the police has been called in."

"Ouida" writes to the *Times* to protest against the Life Guards, or at least against the Guards' horses, being sent to Egypt. "What will those grand, heavy horses of the Life Guards do under that blazing sun? The thermometer there is 49 deg. (Reaumur) in the shade. At my place, Scandicci, where at the same date it is only 35 deg. (Reaumur) in the shade, my horses, being of an Anglo-Hungarian strain, suffer terribly from the heat, with all the alleviation of it that large loose-boxes and evening exercise can give them. They are often quite raw in places from mosquito bites. Surely, if Indian troops are employed at all, Indian cavalry should especially be employed in Egypt. Or, if the Life Guards must be sent out, though it seems a corps wholly unsuited to Eastern work, cannot they be given, *pro tem.* at least, chargers inured to a hot climate? It is certain their own chargers, grand creatures as they are, will die by hundreds."

M. Gambetta has been writing in support of the encouragement of friendly relations between the French and English. Mr. F. W. Evans, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, states that in May last, when he was in Paris with a delegation of engine-drivers, M. Gambetta gave them a most cordial welcome to France, and evinced much interest in the social and political status of English workmen. On the return of the French railway delegation, which was recently entertained by their English *confrères*, Mr. Evans wrote to M. Gambetta telling him of the expressions of international goodwill which the visit of his countrymen had elicited among all classes in England. He received the following reply:—"Paris, July 29, 1882. Dear Sir, I am directed by M. Gambetta to thank you for your letter of the 24th inst., and to acknowledge the flattering compliments and friendly feelings towards himself and his country which it contains. M. Gambetta is sincerely glad to hear that his desire that England and France should live in the closest friendship is so widely reciprocated, and he thinks that your efforts to bring together French and English workmen are worthy of the highest praise.—I have, &c., T. Dumangin, per pro. M. Gambetta."

A writer, signing himself "An Englishman," sends to the *Daily News* an account of the prevailing feeling of the French people about the Egyptian question. He has spent some weeks in France, and he is ready to defy anyone to discover "the faintest token of a desire to meddle with the Egyptians, whether on behalf of bondholders or the safety of the Canal, or that more grand and mysterious pretext the maintenance of French prestige on the banks of the Nile." "The truth is that this frugal, industrious, thrifty people are becoming more and more impressed with the fact that more wars mean more taxes, and this not only in money, but in that more cruel and burdensome shape with which we have no acquaintance—I mean what is popularly called the blood tax." All the best observers of French feeling remark the same great transformation. At the same time there is also something not to be forgotten in the words with which the writer concludes:—

> Again and again I have of late heard French workmen in the faubourgs of Paris, and even in Amiens and the less Democratic cities of the North, speak of wars as the obsolete game of Emperors and Kings "Plus de guerres!" was the final exclamation of an harangue on the Egyptian vote which I heard from the lips of an old market gardener the other day in the solitary cabaret of the village of Genevilliers. The sentiment commanded, I am bound to say, the universal assent of the company till an old campaigner in the corner put in the qualification, "A moins que ca ne soit avec les Prussiens," to which I regret to have to add that the reply was a general chorus of, "Ah! ça c'est different."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has given private notice that before the close of the session he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the present condition of Zululand, and to the expediency of at once giving effect to the wishes of the Zulu people as to the future government of their country.

The French Senate had a warm discussion recently on a question of military discipline. Major Labordere, who snapped his sword in the face of his superior officer while refusing to obey what he considered an order for a *coup d'état*, was not long ago rewarded for this act of insubordination with the confidence of the Senatorial Electoral College of the Department of the Seine, and was sent to the Senate with the express understanding that he would exert himself to get a law passed making every man free to refuse to carry out any order he might judge criminal. Faithful to his promise he did so, and his Bill came on for discussion on the 30th July. In urging its adoption the Major argued that no law could command disobedience to the laws of the land. He instanced England, saying that according to the English military law a man was forbidden to execute orders in contradiction to the laws of the land. He insisted that his proposed measure should be adopted, for under the present law a soldier who refused to obey a criminal order was guilty, and if he carried it out he was still guilty. General Billot, Minister for War, was entirely opposed to the measure, and called it useless, dangerous, and inopportune, and that it would be the death-blow to military discipline and to the army. General Chanzy spoke with much warmth, saying he could not curb his indignation at seeing an officer on active service make such a proposal. The General was interrupted by prolonged tumult on the Left benches; but, encouraged by the applause on the Right, he said he would vote against the measure: for a nation could be strong only when it possessed an army which had confidence in itself and which placed confidence in its chiefs. The Bill was then rejected by a majority of two hundred and twelve against thirty-nine votes.

ALLEGED PUTRID PROVISIONS.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the charge against Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, was resumed, in which the defendants stood charged with being in possession of seventeen casks of bacon and other hermetically sealed provisions unfit for human consumption. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defence.

Mr. Payne said that his clients had had the casks of bacon examined by Capt. Clarke, the surveyor, and there was no question that the whole of it was unfit for human food. The defendants were in possession of seventeen casks of bacon, of which they were not the owners. There was no evidence whatever that the articles were offered for sale. Out of these seventeen casks a greater portion was purchased by different parties some seven or nine months ago, and they had been lying in the godowns of the defendants, as the purchasers had failed to take delivery. The cheese that was found on the defendants' premises was bad in quality, but it did not belong to them. The tins of cheese belonged to Mr. Pearse, the baker, who had sent them to the defendants for sale, but as the tins were never opened, it could not be said whether the contents were good, bad, or indifferent. He (Mr. Payne) thought that the present was a case in which the defendants ought only to be warned, particularly as they acted as agents in the matter, and were bound as auctioneers to protect the interests of their constituents. The defendants as auctioneers were not expected to inquire if the provisions impeached were purchased for the purpose of food. An auction room was not a bazaar where people went to make their purchases for food. Besides, if under the Municipal Act the charge was at all to be preferred, it ought to have been made within the prescribed time, three months. A mere warning under the circumstances given to the defendants would make them more careful in future. The destruction of the articles would meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. Crawford said that this was not a case in which the destruction of the articles alone would be sufficient, particularly as he was in a position to prove the knowledge of the defendants that the articles were bad and unwholesome. Mr. Mann, who had purchased the bacon from the defendants, in his letter addressed to them said that the bacon had turned out very different from the sample shown and that persons who had eaten it had been attacked with choleraic symptoms. The unwholesomeness of the article being brought to the knowledge of the defendants, they should have made inquiries into the matter, and had the bacon surveyed or examined; but instead of taking such a course they sold it to one Ardaser Jamsetjee on account of Mr. Mann, the original purchaser. As the defendants now seemed to admit that the bacon was putrid and unfit for food, they should be dealt with under the provisions of the Penal Code.

Mr. Crawford then proceeded to lead evidence.

Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, being further examined by Mr. Crawford, said that the total number of casks removed by him was seventeen.

George Norman Mann said he was a Government servant employed in the Secretariat. In February last he purchased some casks of bacon from Messrs. Crawford and Co. He was supposed to purchase eleven casks. He was allowed to take a few pieces of bacon and found it very bad and certainly unfit for food. He went over to the defendants' firm and asked them to cancel the order for purchasing the bacon. They declined to cancel the sale, and he accordingly wrote a letter to them. The defendants, on his refusing to take delivery of the casks, wrote him threatening letters. Witness was sued for the difference of price realized on a re-sale, and it then appeared that the casks were resold to one Ardasir Jamsetjee. Information was given to Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets.

In cross examination witness said he purchased the bacon at one-and-a-half anna a pound. He expected good bacon for the price. (Laughter.) He saw a few pieces of bacon passed round at the time of sale, and took away some twelve or fifteen pieces from time to time until the 8th February. The first piece that he had obtained was passable and did not look particularly bad. The next day he tried a piece, and fell sick for some days. He did not eat much of the bacon. (Laughter.)

Ardasir Jamsetjee said he kept his shop near Cheera bazaar. On the 20th March he purchased ten casks of bacon from the defendants' firm. When he found that the bacon was bad, he did not take delivery of the remaining 2 casks, which were only fit to be destroyed. When he learnt from his customers that the bacon was bad, he stopped selling it. Six of the casks that remained in his shop were removed by Mr. Higgins.

In cross examination the witness said he purchased the bacon for an anna a pound for the purpose of selling it to others to be used as food. He sold it for two annas a pound. He had heard that putrid bacon was used for the purpose of manure. He did not know that bacon was boiled down and made into grease. The sample was covered with a piece of canvas, and he could not therefore say whether it was good or bad bacon. He purchased it as the rate was very low. He asked his customers to examine the bacon for themselves. He had destroyed about two casks of bacon which was very bad. He refused to take delivery of the two casks that were lying in the defendant's godown.

Mr. Higgins being re-called and examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was asked in his cross-examination yesterday about Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash not being prosecuted, although he was found in possession of putrid ham. The present case, the witness said, was not similar to Mr. Ruttonjee's, inasmuch as the ham was not consigned to Mr. Ruttonjee, but was only stored in his godown. Mr. Ruttonjee, besides, consented to the immediate destruction of the meat, and paid all expenses connected therewith. The Municipal Commissioner thought that arrangement met the requirements of the case, and Mr. Ruttonjee was not therefore prosecuted.

In cross-examination the witness said the defendant in the present case also consented to the destruction of the ten casks which were said to contain bad bacon. They also paid the whole of the expenses for the removal of the seventeen casks to the Crawford Markets.

Mr. Payne said that section 341 of the Penal Code was curiously worded. It was to the effect that the Commissioner might enter or inspect any place used for the sale or storage of articles used and intended for food or drink, and might examine anything therein; and should it appear that such articles were unfit for food, or not what the seller represented them to be (and that part was somewhat extraordinary), he might seize the same, and if the magistrate held it was unfit he should order it to be destroyed or prevent its being used for food, the owner being liable to a penalty. The real gravamen of the offence, Mr. Payne said, was the offering for sale for food. The Section clearly meant a place where the articles were sold for purposes of food, such as a bazaar, not an auctioneer's where articles were not exhibited for food. In this case the only thing that had been shown was that some months ago the defendants sold the articles, but there was nothing to show that they sold them for food; and it must be shown that the seller sold them for food. But if his Worship thought the defendants did come within the Act, he (Mr. Payne) submitted that a warning would be sufficient.

The magistrate said that if the defendants sold bacon otherwise than for food they should give notice, or how was the public generally to know that it was unfit for food? He was at first disposed to think that being auctioneers the defendants scarcely knew the bacon was unfit for food; but after the evidence of Messrs. Mann and Jamsetjee it was clear that the fact had been brought to their notice. Having been made aware of it, they should have made inquiries or got a survey, and had the putrid meat destroyed. They had not done so, and it was clear that since February they had known they had in their possession bacon totally unfit for food. A fine of Rs. 100 would be inflicted upon the defendants.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held in the College Library on the 9th instant, Mr. Succaram Arjoon, Vice-President, being in the chair, there were present, Dr. H. V. Carter, Messrs. Dadabhai Jamasji, Pandurang Gopal, J. A. Da Gama, V. Coutinho, Buttonji Dorabji, Hormusji Nusserwanji, Rustomji Pestonji, Bomanji Framji, Sorabji Dosabhai, Venaek Govind, and C.F. Khory, Secretary. A paper forwarded by Mr. Lalubhai B. Kaji, in charge of the hospital at Joonaguth, on the good effects of bromide of potassium in cases of Epilepsy was read by the Secretary. The following letter from Dr. H. V. Carter, Principal, Grant Medical College, was then read:—

"To the Secretary, G. C. M. Society.

"Sir,—I am desirous of bringing to the notice of the President and members of the Society a new form of clinical chart which I had drawn up as being adapted to the record of fever cases in Bombay. In this chart there are columns for entries not only of temperature and pulse, but also of the other chief symptoms presented by fever patients, besides some headings for treatment: and on the reverse side, spaces for other information necessary to complete the record. It is well known that ordinary hospital practice is quite insufficient for an investigation into the causes, early symptoms, and uncomplicated course of the local fevers, and hence the assistance of private medical practitioners become essential. It will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned. From the city mortuary returns, it seems that many deaths yearly are referred to simple continued fever and to 'enteric fever' as well as to 'remittents' uncomplicated with local disease; and yet the real character of the affections may often be said to be uncertain. For the due progress, therefore, of both theoretical and practical medicine, a renewed and persevering inquiry into the origin and nature of the endemic fevers of Bombay is now required. Copies of these charts will be distributed to all gentlemen who are disposed to co-operate, and I would suggest that graduates bring before the Society their own experience, which if carefully acquired, tested, and arranged, would serve as the foundation of an improved diagnosis and therapeutic method.—I am, &c., H. V. Carter."

Mr. Framji Dorabjee Divecha was proposed to be elected a member of the Society.

The meeting then dissolved.

CONCERT AT THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

A correspondent writes:—Despite the heat on Thursday night, the concert and readings at the new Cathedral High School were well patronised, and the room was filled, or rather over-filled, with an appreciative audience.

Where amateurs are concerned it is hard to be critical, and it is only necessary to say that in the galaxy of good performances there were one or two that should make professionals look to their laurels. Mrs. Hargrave and clever little Miss Flower divided the feminine claims for applause, and between Messrs. Hebditch, Dixon, and Knight it would be hard to choose, each in his own way being perfect. I think Mr. Hebditch's habit of clearly singing out each word of his song, so that the audience can distinctly hear it, is admirable. The readings were not so good as the musical performances, and Mr. Gawthorne made rather a mistake in his selection of a piece. I fancy the readers must have been greatly put out by the absence of anything like a reading-desk. Despite this disadvantage Mr. Piercy managed to amuse the audience with a "Topical Rhyme." The pleasant entertainment concluded with "God Save the Queen."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting, Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., 1 p.m. (Bombay time).

Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket, 2 p.m.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Orion (s), from Trieste.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Khandalla (s) and Darien (s), for Suez.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening, weather permitting:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Selection	Les Voltigeurs	Ard. by Bonnisseau.
Grand March	Rienzi	R. Wagner.
Quadrille	St. Patrick's	H. Laurent.
Galop	Friedens Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Scotsman and the s. s. Bretton Hall entered the dock on Thursday.

Lost.—A Hindu female named Dhumuthbai reported to the police on Thursday that a gold wristlet valued at Rs. 110, had dropped off from her wrist somewhere about the Bhooleshwar-road.

Evading the Blasting License.—Godajee Hurry was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying out a blasting operation at Parell without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 20.

Harbour Accident.—Bhewa Rajub, a ship's labourer employed on board the s. s. Sherborne, was seriously injured yesterday while at work in the hold, by some bags of wheat falling from a sling on him.

The Hoshangabad Railway.—An addition is announced to the trains running between Itarsi and Hoshangabad, on the Bhopal State Railway. The times of arrival and departure of the new train are given in an advertisement which appears in another column.

Absconded.—Ookada Dyah, a partner in a firm of five Marwarrees, having their place of business at Mandavie, reported to the police on Thursday that on the 19th instant a partner of his firm named Khathul Vujah absconded, taking with him the firm's daily account book and ledger, also Rs. 1,650 in cash. The complainant was referred to a magistrate.

New Waterworks at Jubbulpore.—A scheme for securing to Jubbulpore an efficient water supply is being carried out. The cost of the whole works, from beginning to end, will be about seven lakhs, which is equivalent to a rate of Rs. 12-8 per head of the population to be ultimately provided for. A large part of this seven lakhs has been advanced to the Municipality by a wealthy native banker of Jubbulpore, Seth Ghokuldas, at the low rate of 4 per cent. The amount of the estimates has, moreover, been materially lessened by the liberality with which remuneration has been refused by various native proprietors for permission to carry the line of pipes over their lands. The supply is calculated at the liberal rate of fifteen gallons per diem per head of the population. The actual supply of water to the city will be carried on by means of the usual numerous stand-posts, placed at convenient intervals, individual house-connections being made as required. The distribution of water will be commenced immediately after the first fall of the rains of 1883.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.

The following pick-up game will be played to-day at 2 p. m.

Sides.	
F. L. Steel.	T. H. Moore.
E. Nicholson.	J. S. Ashby.
W. F. Whitehead.	A. C. Carnegy.
W. M. Tennent.	W. E. Young.
J. Stiven.	J. C. Johnston.
W. E. Adams.	L. Penny.
Capt. Fenn.	P. H. Lyle.
J. McCampbell.	H. R. Greaves.
A. C. Walker.	Major Gyll.
Sergt. Jones.	Sergt. Heath.
A. N. Other.	A. N. Other.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 4 and [illegible].
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 240, 232 and 274.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 5 and [illegible].
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 23, 201 and 20.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

8 a. m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and 2nd Celebration.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

6-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Holy Communion (plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p. m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Week-days.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be service on board the s.s. Bretton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis, 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the I. G. Clan Alpine. Captains, Officers, and Seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present:—Sir Frank Souter (Chairman), Dr. Blanc, Captain Morland, Messrs. Carrol, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

PRINTING CHARGES.

The Council was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,800 from surplus cash balance for payment of the following extra charges incurred and to be incurred to the end of the current year, on account of the Corporation and Town Council establishment:—

Printing Record and other papers as ordered from time to time, Rs. 2,963-3-6 (of which Rs. 1,654-3-6 were due to the end of July last); advertising meetings of the Corporation, and the weekly statements of accounts, Rs. 813-12-6. The printing charges already paid this year included Rs. 1,767 on account of the Record for 1881; the excess on the grant for the cost of advertising was caused by the large number of "notices of motion" in connection with the holding of Corporation meetings.

The Chairman observed that the printing charges were increasing on account of the "notices of motion" in connection with the holding of Corporation meetings.

The Municipal Commissioner said that much money was wasted in including in the agenda paper detailed reports of fires.

The Chairman remarked that the details of fires were included in the agenda paper at the suggestion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that instead of the details being printed in the agenda paper written reports should be laid on the table for the information of the members.

Mr. Carrol said that the statements showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes need not be printed in the agenda paper, but written copies might simply be laid on the table.

It was then unanimously resolved that the details of fire and the tabular statement of the consumption and supply of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes should not be printed in the agenda papers, but written copies might be put on the Council table for reference.

THE GOVERNMENT DECENTRALISATION SCHEME.

A letter dated the 22nd instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, was submitted stating with reference to Town Council's resolution No. 1,399, dated the 7th July last, on the subject of the decentralisation proposals of the Government of India, that he learns from the Under-Secretary to Government "that the information cannot be furnished at present, because Government have not yet completed their consideration of the large questions involved, but that in due course, when a decision has been arrived at, a further communication on the subject will be made."

The Council ordered the letter to be recorded.

The Council then adjourned.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—August 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

In this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Perozeshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow.

Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, or Master, further re-examined by Mr. Perozeshaw.—This is a memorandum given me by Mrs. Ardasir for the information of Mr. Ardasir at the time he was making a new will. There is no date. I cannot remember in which year it may have been written.

Mr. Perozeshaw read a portion of the document, saying it was not necessary to read the whole of it. Mrs. Ardasir said:—"At Coorla Nusserwanjee has built a chawl. He may lodge disreputable people therein in order to injure my estate hereafter. That matter is to be considered with the set. In a chawl containing a hundred compartments five hundred people may reside. On some occasion they may do great mischief. He is such a vindictive person he may even cause the estate to be injured or ruined. In order to be revenged on me he may even cause the estate to be plundered. He may do everything. There is nothing strange in that. He is capable of anything."

Witness continued.—On the Parsee new year's day in 1877, at my suggestion, Mr. Ardasir sent Nusserwanjee a present of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, which Nusserwanjee received without a word of thanks. The deceased was very much annoyed at this. By the will of August, 1878, I was to get Rs. 10,000. I am told that by the last will I am to get Rs. 5,000.

Dr. Sidney Smith examined by Mr. Farran.—I have been practising in Bombay since 1869, and was Mr. Ardasir's medical attendant at the time of his death. I attended him throughout his last illness. On the 6th April, when I was called in, Mr. Ardasir was suffering from considerable irritation of the blood. He was perfectly conscious all the time and used to attend his office. He got over the irritation of blood in a few days. Then there was a want of power to pass water. On the 6th May he had fever, which did not affect either his mind or his memory. He used to move about a little, and sit in a chair, and was able to transact business in his room. He was capable of giving directions about his will. The fever passed off in about two days. He seemed better in spirits and better in every way than he had been for some little time, and I had hopes of his recovery. About three days before his death, he had another attack of fever. He got worse and died on the 16th May. He thought of going to Mahableshwar on his recovery, because, he said, the iron with which the water of Mahableshwar is so much impregnated did him much good so far as the diabetis, from which he suffered, was concerned. I daily talked freely about the state of his health to Mrs. Ardasir and members of the family. I attested the will of the 9th May. On the preceding night, Hormarjee had asked me to attend the next morning before half-past 6 o'clock to attest the will. On a previous occasion Hormarjee had expressed a wish to come to my chambers with his solicitors to ask me to attest a will. I suppose it was to be at a time when Mr. Ardasir was out driving. On the morning of the 9th May, on going into Mr. Ardasir's room, I found Dr. Burjorjee and Dr. Nanabhai Rustomjee Umrigur. There were two or three ladies sitting on a couch, and Mr. Hormarjee was there. Mrs. Ardasir was not there. Hormusjee left and came up with a brown paper parcel. In the meantime, Mr. Ardasir got out of the bed, went to a table on which there was ink, pens, and paper, and sat down in a chair. Mr. Hormarjee placed before him a document which he signed. He signed on each sheet. After he had signed about a dozen sheets, Mrs. Ardasir came into the room and said, "What are you doing?" I think Hormarjee then said "Oh, it is a deed of partnership." Not satisfied apparently with the explanation, she repeated the question. Ardasir said he was making an alteration in the will. He also said something in Gujeratee which I did not understand, and used the word codicil. A little anger was displayed on both sides: Mr. Ardasir seemed to me to be annoyed at her coming in; and then there was conversation in Gujeratee which I could not follow. According to Dr. Burjorjee's interpretation to me, I think Mr. Ardasir said "Do not quarrel, I have done well for all." I attested each page and filled in the date of the will. Dr. Burjorjee also attested. Mrs. Ardasir continued in the room until all the signatures were affixed. Hormarjee then said to his father in English—"Do you know the contents?" He said "I know the contents." I said to him "Do you know the contents, Mr. Ardasir?" He repeated "I know the contents." What was attested was a will, but the word "codicil" was distinctly used. There was no concealment about the document being a will. Mrs. Ardasir speaks only a few words of English. Her daughter Dhunbai speaks English very well indeed. Mr. Ardasir put his finger to the seal on the will and said in English "this is my act and deed." I left the room before Mrs. Ardasir. Mr. Ardasir was perfectly sensible all this time so as to understand what he was doing. I always thought him to be a very shrewd, clever man. As far as I could observe, Hormarjee appeared to be attentive and anxious about his father's state of health down to the day of his death. (Dr. Smith's affidavit was put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I had been sometimes three, four, or five times to Mr. Ardasir's bungalow. Hormarjee said his father desired the will to be executed at my office. I drove Dr. Burjorjee to the Castle on the morning of the 9th May. I did not tell him, he was to attest a codicil. The ladies who were in the room had gone to the other side of the screen when the will was brought. Hormarjee opened the parcel before Mr. Adasir, who commenced signing the sheets of the will. Hormarjee stood somewhat behind his father's chair, blotted the sheets, and turned them over. Mrs. Ardasir came in after ten or a dozen sheets had been signed. No part of the will was read over in my presence. Mr. Ardasir did not appear to be reading while signing the will. He simply appeared to be putting his signatures. As soon as Mrs. Ardasir came in and asked what they were doing, Hormarjee said, "Oh, it is a deed of partnership." Mr. Ardasir seemed to be annoyed; he spoke sharply to her. Immediately that Hormarjee asked the question whether he knew the contents, I don't remember asking whether he had read the will. I am sure I did not ask that question. My recollection on the point is so strong that even if the ladies behind the screen said the contrary, I should contradict them. After the signatures had been put, the will was shut up again, wrapped up in the brown paper, and taken away by Hormarjee. It was not shown to Dhunbai. She was not present when the will was on the table. Mrs. Ardasir cannot read English. Dr. Burjorjee will, I suppose, be able to give a better account of the conversation in Gujeratee than I can. Mr. Ardasir put in English words in the middle of a Gujeratee sentence. He used in English the words "registry office" and "will." When I left the Castle, I was under the impression that I had attested a will, and not a codicil. I saw the word "will" at the top of the first page; I had been invited the previous evening to attest a will; and there was a talk of attesting a will at my chambers. As far as I remember, nothing of consequence was said after the signatures were put. I don't think Mr. Ardasir spoke to me about his will. He said he was quite unhappy; and that if his time was come, he was quite prepared to go. Nusserwanjee used to visit his father during his last illness. I think he came every day to see him. I attended Nusserwanjee when he was ill in February, March, and April, 1881. It was thought he was going to die; and Ardasir was very anxious about him. He told me to spare no expense or trouble to bring Nusserwanjee round; and he said he would give a handsome present. He had tears in his eyes when speaking of Nusserwanjee who was very bad. Ardasir had fever on the evening of the 8th May.

Re-examined by Mr. Perozeshaw.—Ardasir said to me there were disturbances in his family, and he was unhappy. He did not refer to anybody in particular. I did not gather from his conversation if he referred to anybody in particular. I never saw him speak to Nusserwanjee during his last illness. Pestonjee was attending on his father during his last illness. When Mrs. Ardasir inquired about the will, I think she spoke about the old will. When Mrs. Ardasir came in Mr. Ardasir pressed his lips as if he was angry. Dr. Nanabhoy was sitting on a couch nearer to Ardasir than the ladies behind the screen. I have attested wills of other people several times.

Pestonjee Ardasir Hormarjee examined by Mr. Perozeshaw.—I am the third son of Mr. Ardasir by his second wife. Before 1877 I used to live at Lowjee Castle. A few months before my marriage I used to live at Coorla. Since my marriage I have lived separately. I have been manager of the Coorla Mills since August, 1878. I attended my father during his last illness, and stayed at the Castle. I was there on the morning of the 9th May when my father executed his will. I was behind a screen in the room which is very large. My sister Dhunbai and my half-sisters Pootlibai and Dinbai were with me at the time sitting in one bed. I could see and hear what was taking place at the other end of the room where Mr. Ardasir was. Near him were my brother Hormarjee and the three doctors. I saw my father signing some document placed before him. Hormarjee had then brought the brown parcel. As he was signing, I sent for my mother, who came up in two or three minutes, and went up to the table where my father was. She asked him what he was doing and what he was signing. I did not hear my father's reply, but I heard Hormarjee interrupt him and say it was his partnership deed. My father laid down his pen and said, "No, it is my will." He was very much annoyed and said it was not customary for women to interfere in business like that. She asked him again what he was doing. He said he was making some alterations in his will. He said he had made me a trustee, given me a house, set apart Rs. 10,000 for a bungalow for Pootlibai, and separated trustees from executors. My mother asked him whether Bomonjee, my younger brother, had been made a trustee or not. My father answered that he was a minor, and that as soon as he came of age, he would be made one. The conversation was in Gujeratee, and my father put in a few English words. My mother asked who the executors were. My father said they were my brother Hormarjee and Mr. Spencer. She also asked about the old will, and he said it was at the Registrar's office and would remain there six months. My brother Hormarjee said with reference to the conversation, "It will all be published to-morrow in the *Gazette*," meaning that it would be talked about. The witness Hormusjee and my sisters were present there. He came up two or three minutes after my mother. Dr. Smith asked my father whether he knew the contents of the will. He said, "I know the contents." I saw the doctors go away, and Hormarjee with a parcel in his hand. We had a cup of tea with Master near the window.

His Lordship.—Was it tea or coffee? Hormusjee Master said it was coffee.

Witness.—Well, coffee. We drank something when my father told me to go and rest, as I had been up the whole night with him. As soon as Hormusjee Master came up, I asked him where he had been all the time. Dhunbai also said something to him. I saw no change in my brother Hormarjee's attentions to my father, after the execution of the will. Nusserwanjee came to see my father. I never saw him attend upon my father. I saw him speak to Nusserwanjee only on one occasion during his last illness. My father drove out during his last illness. I think it was on my mother's birthday. I am not sure.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Hormarjee is not the agent of the mill. B. and A. Hormarjee are. He is now the only partner of the firm, and he only is the agent. I have no agreement as manager of the mill. I have been four years there without an agreement. There is no covenant as to length of my service. Hormarjee is chairman of the company since my father's death. The chairman has no power at all; I am quite independent of him. My father appointed me manager with the sanction of the board of directors. The present board of directors consists of Hormarjee, chairman; my brother Jamsetjee appointed after my father's death; Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. J. Macfarlane, company's solicitor; and Mr. Frank Chalk, who is director of more than a dozen companies. Dadabhoy is not a great friend of my brother Hormarjee. Since my father's death, I have not asked Hormarjee for an agreement. I don't care for one. The subject of an agreement was, I think, mentioned by my mother. I said nothing about it. Hormarjee was not to my knowledge against my appointment as manager of the mills. I did not ask the caveator to speak to my father about Hormarjee being against my appointment—not a bit of it. I might have asked him, as he was the mediator, to report to my father about one thing or another. I knew Hormarjee had no power as regarded my appointment. I don't recollect exactly what I asked the caveator; it was three or four years ago. I did not ask the caveator to speak to my father that I was afraid that Hormarjee would turn me out of the managership.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you tell the caveator on the third day after your father's death that, if you were taken to the other end of the world, you would say that you could not believe that that was your father's will?

Witness.—I don't recolect.

His Lordship.—Come, you must remember something about it.

Witness.—There was so much confusion that I don't remember. I don't swear one way or the other. I cannot remember.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you not tell the caveator that Hormarjee had done it all for his own benefit?

Witness.—I don't remember.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you not tell the caveator that you would share the expenses to oppose the will, but that it must be done secretly?

Witness.—Not a bit of it. I never spoke to him about my sharing any expenses. Nusserwanjee spoke to me about it.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you not tell the caveator that you would join the other members of the family to oppose the will?

Witness.—I was not on good terms with the members of the family. I did not, on the 8th May, hear Hormarjee say to my father that he had brought the will, and that it was twenty sheets long. I did not hear my father ask why it was so long; or Hormarjee saying the lawyers always made such documents long. I heard my father say so on the 9th May when Dr. Smith was present. I heard a disjointed conversation—"nineteen sheets," "why it is so long." I was engaged in conversation at the time, and did not hear anything more. After my father's death, I don't remember telling the caveator that I had heard the conversation (above referred to) on the evening of the 8th May. I swear I did not tell the caveator what you say I did. I might have told the caveator (regardless of dates) that I heard my father cry out why it was so long when Hormarjee said that the will was nineteen sheets long. I have made an affidavit in this matter on the side of Hormarjee. I don't remember if the caveator's affidavit was read by me before I made mine. I don't know who brought me the draft of my affidavit. I don't remember if it was brought by Hormusjee Master. I don't think I said to my sister Dhunbai that, during my father's illness, I told Hormusjee Master that my brother Hormarjee was full of tricks. It is not likely I could have used the word "tricks." If I said anything to Dhunbai, I would have said that Hormarjee was a shrewd man. I don't think I told Dhunbai that I had been telling Master that my brother Hormarjee was sure to play a careful trick in the matter of our father's will. On the contrary, it was Dhunbai who made that remark to me. I might have mentioned perhaps to my mother and sisters about Hormarjee's speculations in the firm. I never mentioned to them that people were calling the firm "a big gambling machine," or that it was "a second Nursey Kessowjee affair." I don't remember seeing Dhunbai, or her asking me whether I had stated that the firm was talked of as "a big gambling machine," or as "a second Nursey Kessowjee affair." I don't remember anything about it. I contradict it here, and I could not have stated it there. I had some conversation with my sister Dinbai about the affidavit I had made on Hormarjee's side. She said I ought to have remained neutral and not assisted Hormarjee. At the same time I asked her whether she could point out in my affidavit anything that was not right. Then she said we, poor ladies, don't understand anything." I said "What is then the good of your asking me?" That was all the conversation to the best of my recollection. I don't remember her calling my attention to the inconsistencies between my former statements and those in my affidavit. I deny having made any statements against the firm. I don't recollect my attention being called by my sister to any statements previously made by me about the firm. I was sitting in court the whole time that Master and Dr. Smith were examined.

Re-examined by Mr. Perozeshaw.—I repeated to a good many people what I had seen and heard from behind the screen. During Nusserwanjee's illness, a disagreement took place between me and the caveator, and we have not been on good terms since. My sister Dhunbai has taken great interest in the matter of the will. She has got excited over it. She made some proposals about it to Hormusjee Master. That was three days after my father's death when the will had been read. The proposal was that if Master *sumjaoed* Hormarjee to give a lakh of rupees to my mother from the excess he had got in the new will it would be quietly accepted. Dhunbai and the caveator were not on good terms for three or four years. I don't know what they may be now. This draft of my affidavit is in Mr. Chalk's handwriting, or Mr. Walker's. My father expressed to me his opinion about Hormarjee's business abilities at Coorla, where he came every Sunday. His opinion of him was very good; and he said he managed the firm very well.

To the court.—During his illness I attended upon my father almost all day and night. After what I saw and heard on the morning of the 9th May, I believe in the genuineness of the will. Knowing my father's shrewdness and business habits, I don't believe that he did not know the contents of the will that he signed. He never talked to me his testamentary dispositions. Sometimes I touched upon the subject, but never got anything out of him. I don't oppose the probate going to Hormarjee and Mr. Spencer. On the morning of the 9th May, I was at first surprised at the matter of the new will having been kept such a secret. After the third day after the reading of the will, my mother kicked up a row and abused Hormarjee; and the daughters and minor brothers also got excited and quarrelled with Hormarjee. Hormusjee Master was the unfortunate victim of the whole affair. My father had implicit confidence in Hormusjee Master; and so far as I could see that confidence was very well placed. He always tried to bring the father and the sons together, which my mother did not like. I should think—I am almost sure—that my father placed great confidence in Hormarjee. I told my mother so when she kicked up a row. My father was so proud of his firm that, if he could have spared more than three lakhs of rupees, he would have given it to Hormarjee to sustain its credit.

Dr. Burjorjee Framjee examined by Mr. Perozeshaw.—I am a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and a medical practitioner. I am in charge of the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary at Parell. I knew Mr. Ardasir for years and was in attendance on him during his last illness. I remember going to Lowjee Castle early on the morning of the 9th May. I was sent for early that morning. I live little away from the dispensary. The previous evening an appointment was made. Dr. Smith told me that we had to attest a will the next morning. I went at 6 a.m. I found Mr. Ardasir, his son Pestonjee, and the servants in the room. Outside the screen were Mr. Ardasir's daughters, Dinbai and Pootlibai. Master was not there. Hormarjee came in soon after me. He went out and brought a parcel. Mr. Ardasir went and sat at a table; and the document was placed before him. He went on signing page after page. Mrs. Ardasir came and asked what they were doing. Hormarjee said it was a partnership deed. The deceased said it was a codicil. The English word codicil was used by the deceased. I am quite positive about it. Mrs. Ardasir then asked where the will was. Mr. Ardasir said it was in the Registrar's office and would be there for six months. Hormarjee said, "Women should not interfere, because they don't understand these things." Mrs. Ardasir said to deceased, "If Hormarjee is behaving with me now this way, what will he do afterwards?" Mr. Ardasir said, "Do not quarrel, the additions I have made in the will refer to Nusserwanjee's bungalow, and Pestonjee's bungalow, and the trustees." Mrs. Ardasir asked, "Why not put Bomonjee's name?" Mr. Ardasir said he (Bomonjee) was a minor. She asked what he had done about the unmarried daughter. Mr. Ardasir said he had done good for everybody, and no harm to anybody. He went on signing the sheets of the will. Dr. Smith and I then attested the will.

The Court then adjourned.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Volunteers.—A correspondent writes:—A meeting of the general committee of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was held at their head-quarters on the 19th instant, when it was decided to communicate at once with His Excellency the Viceroy, the Colonel of the regiment, upon the subject of the recent order which the officiating Commandant, Major H. McL. Hutchison, has received, *viz.*, to vacate his present appointment on on the 14th of September, and to proceed to join the battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment now serving at home. Major Hutchison, it is said, is intended to rejoin his own regiment as a captain commanding a company. His Excellency the Viceroy through the Military Secretary, Lord William Beresford, V. C., has been accordingly petitioned to exert his influence with the military authorities to prevent Major Hutchison's removal from the regiment of volunteers to which he has made himself almost indispensable, and it is greatly to be hoped that His Excellency will exert himself as desired. Major Hutchison's loss to the Calcutta Volunteers, if the present intention of the military authorities be carried out, will be a heavy one.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

Bishop Sargent.—The Right Reverend Bishop Sargent arrived safely at Colombo on Sunday last from Melbourne, having spent upwards of two months in visiting various places in Australia and New Zealand. He is expected to reach Palamcottah on the afternoon of Saturday next.—*Madras Mail.*

Sir F. Roberts.—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Prettyman, Military Secretary, and other members of his staff, arrived this morning (August 22) at the Central Railway Station, by the 7-45 a.m. train, where they were received on the platform by Lieut.-Col. J. C. M. Galloway, Col. A. R. Gloag, Capt. D. Lissenburgh, Mr. A. W. Darke, and a few others.—*Id.*

Mr. Cranston's Case.—Mr. Cranston, the Jailor of Tanjore District Jail, who was convicted and sentenced on a charge of bribery by the Assistant Magistrate of Tanjore, and the said sentence having been on an appeal quashed by the Session Judge, Dr. Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Jail recommended to the Inspector-General of Prisons his reinstatement, which was ordered. Mr. Cranston is now in charge of Palamcotta Jail.—*Id.*

The Ballipully Accident.—As a departmental punishment to the driver for his conduct in the recent Ballipully accident, as also for his behaviour when giving evidence at the Magisterial enquiry held in connexion with this occurrence, the Agent of the Madras Railway Company has had posted at the various locomotive engine-sheds a notification in which he expresses his great dissatisfaction and displeasure at such behaviour, as a warning to other drivers.—*Id.*

Bishop Colgan's Consecration.—The following Bishops will officiate at the consecration ceremony to-morrow (Thursday) morning:—Dr. Laouenan, Bishop of Pondicherry, assisted by Dr. Canoz, Bishop of Trichinopoly and Dr. Tissot, Bishop of Vizagapatam. The consecrating Bishop will be supported by Fathers Reneirer, Bergez and Godet; the Deacon Bishop by Father Sewell, and the Sub-Deacon Bishop by Father Meyer, the Bishop elect by Fathers Kennedy and Lee. The visiting Bishops will be supported as follows: Bishop Capponi of Hyderabad by Father Fitzpatrick, Bishop Coadou of Mysore by Father Clemot, and Bishop Bardou of Coimbatore by Father Pothier.—*Id.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 247 Hindoos, and 34 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 299 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 277. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 31 from fever, 38 from dysentery, 29 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 39·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·3 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Cholera Investigations.—What is the difference between "sporadic" and "epidemic" cholera, and if there be any difference, how is it to be distinguished? A strong case in point has lately occurred in Allahabad. Five persons were attacked in one house of whom three died. Cases also occurred in the adjoining compound; and this we believe has been deemed sporadic cholera. Such an instance as this affords [illegible] as to the causes. [illegible] thing has been done, or probably will be done, in the matter. It is urgently necessary that the medical authorities and the so called Sanitary Commissioner should bestir themselves in such a grave matter.

The New Public Offices at Simla.—Orders have just been definitely issued in the Public Works Department, in settlement of several questions which have long been pending respecting the construction of new public offices at Simla. These provide for the building of the new Army Head-Quarters' Offices on the site of Littlewood, the present Post Office. The new Post Office will be erected on the site of Messrs. Ranken's present shop, which has been bought by Government for this purpose. The present kutcherry will be demolished at once, and the offices removed into Waterfield just below. The new kutcherry will be on the site called Rosna Cottage, now partly occupied by the tehsil.—*Pioneer.*

Escape from Jail at Meerut.—We hear from Meerut that two life prisoners escaped from the Central Jail on Saturday night. It is said that one of them was allowed to leave his barrack, during the day, to wash his clothes; and that he took advantage of this indulgence to make a bamboo ladder, which he secreted in a godown. However this may be, a ladder was certainly made by some one. After his return to the barrack, he and five of his companions managed to rid themselves of their irons, to remove an iron bar from one of the grated doorways of the barrack, and, by placing a water pot in front of the spot, to hide all signs of their work. At about 12 o'clock, a watchman counted the prisoners and found that six were missing; and almost at the same moment some warders, who were on duty near the outer wall of the jail, saw men coming towards them, whom they suspected to be prisoners. They raised an alarm, and four out of six were captured. The other two had already affected their escape. All six men had already climbed a wall which divides what is termed the inner from the outer circle; and it is surprising that the whole gang did not manage to get away altogether.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

The Nile by this time must have risen considerably, and for the next two months it will be at its highest. The 10th August is the date when the canals are opened and the whole country is flooded with water; and by closing the openings again, when the Nile begins to fall the water is retained on the fields till it is finally dried up in the months of November and December. These are the conditions under which the campaign will have to be carried on. The only roads are on the tops of dykes, and should there be an extra high Nile, any may be swept away. In the best of times these dykes are not likely to be very good routes along which artillery can be moved; it is doubtful if troops could march over a country while it is flooded in this manner. Ahmed Arabi is perhaps calculating on this, and trusting to a security which the waters will give him. The hieroglyphics often represent the paunch-bellied good Nilus as binding Pharaoh's throne with stems of two water plants, thus expressing the stability which the Egyptian monarchs derived from the River of Egypt. Arabi probably considers that his hold of power will be firm and secure from the same source for some time to come. Zagazig is the key to the fresh-water supply of the Suez Canal, a most important consideration. It is also the central point of the railway system of Lower Egypt. If Arabi adheres to his determination to fight, and our forces find that the rise of the Nile will prevent a move from Alexandria being made, there need be but small doubt as to the base which will be adopted. From Ismailia to Zagazig there are no flooded fields to stand in the way of moving. From Zagazig to the south, the eastern edge of the inundated land can be followed, and Cairo reached without an obstacle resulting from the rise of the Nile: and thus El Musr would be saved from the fate which befel Alexandria. If Arabi should remain at Kafr-ed-Dowar while such an operation is going on, he will be caught in a trap from which there is no escape for him. It is just possible that the rising of the Nile, and the cutting of the canals about the 10th August, may make him decamp before that time. He knows Egypt well, and is not likely to let himself be thus caught.—*Daily News*, August 3.

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

The recent closing of the Suez Canal for two or three days at a time, brings more vividly before our minds the importance of that great highway between Europe and the East than anything that has happened since the grand ceremony of the opening in 1869. To our commerce this barrier to the progress of vessels, both homeward and outward bound, is, we need hardly say, of far more importance than to that of any other nation. So that, at least, it cannot be said that the precautionary orders first of Admiral Seymour and later of Sir Garnet Wolseley, have inflicted on other countries any inconveniences which have not been shared, and in far greater degree, by the English seafaring and mercantile world. The figures speak for themselves. The great work of M. de Lesseps, as we all know, was not due in its inception to English enterprise; nor did it, we must with sorrow confess, receive much encouragement from English statesmen of any party, but it was yet predestined to be essentially the great route for our vessels, and from the first British commerce through the Canal has necessarily overshadowed that of every other nation. Last year no fewer than 2,728 vessels passed through, of which all but [illegible] were British, representing nearly three-and-a-half million net tons, only 72,000 tons of which were Government shipping. Thus eighty-two in a hundred of all these vessels carried the British flag, representing eighty-three per cent. of the entire traffic. The rapidity with which the habit of using the Canal by vessels trading between Europe and the East has increased is still more striking. In 1870, the year after the opening, there were only 486 ships, with a gross tonnage of 436,000 tons. Five years later the number had risen more than fourfold, and their tonnage nearly sixfold. The temporary damming up of this stream of commerce, and the occupation by British troops, concentrate attention for the moment on the entrances which in a certain sense were the crowning triumphs of the labours of the French engineers. Some account of Port Said and Suez therefore, by way of refreshing the memory of readers, may here be of interest. We take the following particulars from an article in a recent issue of the (London) *Daily News*. Port Said, we may premise, is distant by sea from Alexandria about 140 miles. The port is purely the recent creation of human ingenuity and labour; and the town, which has sprung up behind it, though numbering now at least ten thousand inhabitants, is not less the creation of the port. As M. le Masson, the French engineer, observed, it is a port "contre nature." We may add, it is one that but for man's attention and care must in the course of no great length of time cease again to exist. Perhaps these facts may go some way towards palliating the mistake of the prophets who were wont to confront the projectors with the difficulty of "the entrances." Given the Canal itself, what, after all, is a canal without a way of getting into and out of it? This was the question which pressed most heavily on the minds of those who were responsible for the enterprise in the days when the great problem of ways and means was suggesting ingenious schemes and complicated transactions, while a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* had emphatically assured the public that "any construction attempted so as to form an entrance for the Canal will be swallowed up," and that "not a single stone would be left above water." At this Mediterranean extremity indeed the prospect might well have daunted the hearts of the most courageous of projectors. The problem was to get depth upon a comparatively shallow sandy coast; and this was practically attained by commencing the work on a sandbank twenty-six miles from the mainland. This long bank or belt of sand, extending from the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to the Gulf of Pelusium, is described in Mr. Wyld's map as being of fine grey sand, five feet only above lowwater mark, and varying from 109 to 184 yards in width. Behind this irregular barrier is the shallow lake of Menzaleh, through which it was, of course, necessary to make an artificial channel for the Canal. The first thing to be accomplished, however, was to construct the foundations for the future town to be named after the then Viceroy, and then to project into the sea the two enormous breakwaters or moles which form the outer port, and protect it against that constant tendency to the accumulation of sand, which, [illegible] demands constant dredging. The space between the sand bank or strip of what is technically known as "lido," is described as little more than 500 feet wide. The plan of the engineers was simple. At first a light framing of piles was run out, on which a crane and trucks laden with loose stones travelled, and in a short time a fairly substantial pier that served as a landing stage for materials and machinery was constructed. Here was, in fact, the ten years of its construction. Encouraged by this success (says Mr. Fitzgerald) a bolder work was ventured on. Out in the bay, at nearly a mile distant, huge piles were screwed into the sands, and an oblong island was then formed with stones, the space between this island and the wooden shore pier the great workshop of the undertaking throughout being gradually filled in. Every day the piles settled firmly in their places, in spite of the storms of the bay. This temporary structure was carried out to a distance of about 300 feet, and it was not till three years before the canal was complete and ready for opening that the work was seriously resumed, and the breakwater joined to the pier. Two officers employed by the British Government to examine the port describe it as formed by two rough, narrow, and low breakwaters, enclosing an area of some 450 acres, with an average depth of only 13 or 14 feet of water, except in the ship channel (about 300 feet wide) leading to the inner basins, where the depth is from 25 to 28 feet. The western breakwater, which extends for 6,940 feet at right angles to the shore, and is slightly curved to the eastwards towards its extremity, was commenced in 1860, and carried out about 1,300 feet; beyond which point, and at a short distance from it, was deposited a heap of stones that was surrounded by iron piles, and from its detached position was called "the island." The work was then left untouched till 1866, when the breakwater was joined to the island, and it was continued to its present length, and finished in 1868. From the mainland to the island the breakwater is formed on its inner side of a bank of rubble stones, surmounted by a promenade, over which the spray breaks with a very moderate north-west wind, and on the outer or sea front of concrete blocks; but beyond the island to its termination it is entirely constructed of large blocks of artificial stone, composed of one part of French hydraulic lime with two parts of sand, and some of which were transferred to it form the eastern breakwater. This latter, which is also constructed of large masses of concrete, is of more recent construction, extending to about 6,020 feet and converging towards the western harbour. Such is the harbour of Port Said. It cannot, according to these authorities, be considered as a harbour either in respect of extent or depth for vessels of large tonnage and great draught; but slightly improved and well maintained, it has, we have seen, nobly served its purpose. Near the commencement of the West Mole is the lighthouse, the tower of which, composed of a solid mass of concrete, is 160 feet high, lighted by an electric light flashing every twenty seconds, and visible at a distance of twenty miles. Three other lighthouses of the same height, though differing in construction, have been erected along the coast between the fort and Alexandria. It is interesting to know that the solid blocks of concrete or artificial stone so extensively used have, at least below water, become firmer and more trustworthy by reason of the growth of seaweed upon them. Port Said is described in the latest edition of Mr. Murray's invaluable "Handbook of Lower and Upper Egypt" as now regularly laid out in [illegible] quays, churches, hospitals, mosques, and hotels and all the adjuncts of a seaport, and with the most easily-approached and safest harbour along the coast. Fresh water is supplied to it from Ismaila, that now-famous half-way house of the Canal voyage. The town, we are told, no longer presents the same busy appearance which it did when it was the headquarters of the engineering work; but the increasing traffic through the Isthmus always imparts a certain activity to the place.

The Port of Suez, where more than one impatient captain, and we fear not a few equally impatient passengers, were probably yesterday anathematising the bombardment and the obstinacy of Arabi Pasha, cannot boast of the almost romantic interest of the story of the great engineering enterprise which bade a town and port arise out of the sea. Yet here the whole of the ground on which the quays and other constructions stand has in like manner been recovered from the sea, and it is proposed at some future time to rescue the whole of the swamp lying between the town and the new ports (a distance of about two miles), which is now joined by a massive embankment of artificial stone along which the road and railway pass. The entrance to the Canal channel, protected by an extensive breakwater is marked on the map as twenty-seven feet in depth. The entrance to Port Ibrahim on the left of the voyager arriving from the Red Sea is divided by a long jetty into two parts, one for ships of war and the other for merchant ships. On the jetty, close to the quays to which the large steamers moor, is the station of the railway, Suez, unlike Port Said, being in communication with the whole network of Egyptian lines, affording easy access to Ismailia, Cairo, Mansurah, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria. The roadstead at Suez is capable of accommodating five hundred vessels of all sizes. The actual town is of comparatively modern date, and, like Port Said, is dependent for its prosperity on the traffic through the Canal. What remains of the ancient town is of little interest, and visitors to this part are mostly attracted by the magnificent view of the harbour, the roadstead, the mouth of the Canal, the "range of Gebel Attakah, with its black-violet heights hemming in the Red Sea, the rosy peaks of Mount Sinai, and between the two the deep blue of the gulf."

A HOSPITAL SHIP.

YESTERDAY (Aug. 3) the twenty-one large ships still preparing in the London district for the conveyance of troops were all visited by the naval officers appointed to that duty, and were all found to be making satisfactory progress. No departure from the Thames were, however, arranged for the day, and the Admiralty surveyor, Captain Brownrigg, was enabled to devote a useful twenty-four hours to Portsmouth and Southampton. In the Royal Albert Docks special attention is being bestowed upon the floating hospital Carthage. This ship, which is one of the finest of the well-known P. and O. vessels, has been chosen from the whole mercantile fleet on account of her special suitability for the purpose in view which is to serve as a hospital for the army at the base of operations. She will be distinguished from the other hired boats by being painted entirely white; she will have the word "hospital" on each side in letters three feet long, and she will fly at the masthead the flag of the Red Cross. This token of neutrality is to be carried only by ships, carriages, and men who are *bona fide* engaged in hospital work; and it is strictly enjoined that any vessel even partly employed in carrying combatant men or stores shall honourably cease to sail under the protection of the Geneva Convention. The Carthage is 430 feet long by 41 feet across the decks, and she is divided into wards for 240 patients. At the stern, in the roomiest and best-ventilated part of the main deck, are the beds for the severe cases, and side cabins are provided for special needs. Amidships are to be placed the convalescents, and for officers of this degree a mess-room has been formed by enclosing part of the grand saloon. Ventilation is an important feature in all the arrangements; Dr. Edmonds's apparatus is carried from the engine to the remotest part of the ship, there are large ports to open in fine weather, and over every bed is an Indian punkah to fan the breeze. The beds are all swing cots bolted to the decks, and they have ample space between them. On the lower deck the attendants of the Army Hospital Corps will sleep and live, having accommodation superior to that provided for ordinary troops *en route*. The surgeons and staff will occupy first-class cabins, while good quarters are also set apart for the nurses. A second ship is held in reserve for hospital duty if required, but it is hoped and believed that the provision afforded by this splendid ship will be all-sufficient. She is commanded by Captain G. N. Hector, of the Royal Naval Reserve, who has had charge of her since she was launched.—*Daily News.*

THE CONDOR IN THE BOMBARDMENT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.

AFTER anxiously waiting for several weeks, the fleet received the final instructions and notice to bombard on the morning of the 11th, at five o'clock. Every ship prepared for action the previous evening. On board the little gun vessel Condor great preparations were made for the coming fight. Heavy chains had already been placed on ship's side, protecting the engine-room and magazine. That precaution had been taken weeks before by the captain, Lord Charles Beresford, in case the guns of the Ras-el-Tin Fort should suddenly open on us in our anchorage inside the harbour, where she had been lying for nearly two months. But on the evening of the 10th all available canvas was got out and draped round the inboard of the ship's [illegible] to prevent splinters flying; topmast [illegible] Gatling in the mainmast canvassed round, [illegible] was left for the morrow but [illegible] the racers, and placing the hammocks [illegible] round the wheel, and fencing up the [illegible]

Just before [illegible]-gun Lord C. Beresford called the crew together and addressed them from the bridge, telling the men that the first shot was to be fired from the Invincible at five next morning. The Admiral's order to the Condor was that she was to keep out of fire—transfer signals and make herself generally useful; but if an opportunity should occur—and he, their captain, would guarantee that it should occur—that the Condor was to take advantage of it and prove her guns. The crowd of upturned faces of the men listening to the address from their commander shone with satisfaction in the light of the departing sun at this significant remark, and who could doubt but that they were of the old hearts of oak to see the gleam in their eyes when Lord Charles said that he knew they would give a good account of themselves if that particular opportunity he spoke of served? There was very little sleeping that night on board the gallant little ship, and an occasional murmur from the forecastle told that the probabilities of the morrow were as warmly discussed by the men as by their officers.

Long before sunrise the engineers had been busy in the engine-room, and we were soon under way. Daylight made us aware that the Admiral had quietly passed outside the harbour during the night and had taken up his position and had anchored opposite the Meks Forts with the Monarch and Penelope. The Temeraire came next, and seemed to threaten the Ras-el-Tin forts. The Inflexible came next in the semicircle, then the Alexandra, Sultan, and Superb opposing the Pharos, Ada, and Old Pharo Forts. Five o'clock passed, six o'clock went by, and no sign from the Invincible. It was now nearly seven o'clock. What could be the delay? At last from the Alexandra on our left was seen a puff of smoke, and a shell burst over the Ada Fort. No answer was returned. The anxious question was, Are they going to fight? The signal was now run up for the fleet to commence a general engagement, and a deafening roar burst forth on all sides. The Inflexible's shells, with their terrible wailing as they rushed through the air, were distinctly audible from the rest of the thunder. A line of fire from the Meks Fort told us the enemy were well returning the fire, and presently the Pharos Batteries and Fort Ada took up the ball. The Temeraire, on our right, was making some excellent practice with her barbette on the Meks line; but presently we found that she was in some trouble, and drifting on to the Boghas Reef. We were immediately ordered to assist her, and found on arriving close to her that she had parted her chains. After considerable loss of time we pulled her round, and being released our captain resolved to run down and attack Fort Marabout, to draw off her fire from the three ships opposing the Meks Forts, and whose distances were gradually being found out by the Marabout rifled guns. As we neared Fort Marabout not a man on deck, but knew that it was a perilous step for so small a vessel of composite build to dare to attack the second largest fort in Alexandria, but the burst of enthusiasm from the men when the order was given to load with common shell at 2,000 yards readily showed how great was their confidence in their leader. For some time we were treated with silent contempt by the Marabout Fort, but presently our shell began to burst within her batteries, and she turned one of her big guns upon us. The captain immediately gave orders to run in closer, and we came within 1,200 yards, when she opened fire upon us from a battery of smooth-bores. Her shots were well aimed and showered round and about us. One of her shots would have sunk us if we were fairly hit. Still we brought all our force to bear on the big guns of the fort, and let the smooth-bores do what they pleased. At this time we succeeded in silencing one of the enemy's guns for a while, and we were signalled from the Admiral, "Well done, Condor."

Shortly after the Beacon gunboat was sent to our assistance, but almost immediately came the order "cease firing," and we were ordered to run in shore towards the Meks Forts to assist the other gunboats covering the landing party to spike the guns. As we passed the Admiral's ship, the Invincible, the rigging and bulwarks were crowded with men waving their caps and shouting, "Well done, Condor. Three cheers for Lord Charles."

CETEWAYO'S VOYAGE TO ENGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT who accompanied Cetewayo from Madeira gives the following particulars of the ex-King's voyage from Cape Town to Plymouth:—

The Union steamship Arab, Captain Wait, arrived off Plymouth yesterday, having on board Cetewayo and suite. The ex-King of the Zulus is accompanied by his cousin, Ungcongewana, two chiefs of distinction, Umkosana and Ungobozana, who have come direct from Zululand to give evidence as to the feeling of the country toward Cetewayo; his medicine man, Zyngwayo; a personal attendant Gebiana, and a Natal Zulu Umgen, an extremely intelligent man, who acts as an interpreter. The expedition is accompanied by Mr. Henriquez Shepstone, who is understood to be specially charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the Natal Government in any arrangement which may be initiated for the restoration of Cetewayo. Ungcongewana is a powerful Zulu of sixty years of age, while a grim interest attaches to Umkosana and Ungobozano by reason of the former having led a Zulu regiment against the British at Isandula, and the latter one which attached the little force at Rorke's Drift.

To Cetewayo his voyage from Cape Town to Plymouth has been a pilgrimage of terrors and perplexities. It has unfolded before his untutored mind a panorama of undreamed of wonders—the ship, her network of cabin, her luxurious saloon, her strange movements, the cries of the sailors, and the throbbing of her engines, all affected the King's mind deeply. Before leaving Cape Town he held the sea in profound admiration. He desired to hold the great waters, as he himself phrased it, in the palm of his hands, and to breathe upon its bosom. Unhappily, the ocean had no such sympathy with Cetewayo. He had not been long afloat before he felt the change in his position. Cetewayo cried out aloud for the medicine men of his tribe. He had been bewitched, and he pleaded for the "doctors" to come and cast out the fiend. Next he summoned his native attendants to go forth and quiet the waves; but the attendants had themselves passed away to a world of horrors which admitted no obedience to a master, however loved or however feared. In a word, the King and the entire Zulu Court were smitten by a foe whom they could not see, and against whom the assegai and the knobkerrie were alike impotent. The attack, however, was of brief duration. In a few hours Cetewayo and his followers, if not quite themselves again, were able to take their places at table, and gratify appetites which from their qualities soon became the talk of the ship and the astonishment of everybody.

From Cape Town to Madeira the weather, on the whole, was fine. Little by little the King and his suite gained their sea legs, and when Madeira was reached the monarch had regained his admiration for the ocean.

The first glimpse which I obtained of Cetewayo was from a crowd of boats in the turbulent waters of Funchal Bay. These craft numbered fully a hundred, and the noise made by the oarsmen was as if Bedlam had broken loose. The fact that the renowned warrior chief of South Africa would be found amongst the passengers by the Union steamer Arab exercised a remarkable impression upon society—Portuguese as well as English—in the islands. The ship was delayed by contrary winds, and was a day later than the inhabitants had fixed for her arrival. The moment she was sighted there was a hurrying to and fro. The barge of the Governor was early in readiness, and the Arab may be said to have dropped anchor in the midst of the population of Funchal afloat in the bay. The Zulu King was soon seen standing composedly upon the bridge of the steamer, an amused spectator of the scene. He was easily distinguishable from the knot of natives by whom he was accompanied. His ponderous frame, clad in a loose fitting suit of grey tweed, which added to his bulk, stood out in formidable relief, head and shoulders above the others. Upon his head he wore a black smoking cap, gaily ornamented with yellow silk, and a heavy tassel of yellow, green and red.

Madeira is a huge custom house, where the science of taxation is taught and practised with rare skill by the Portuguese. Thus in all the events of the island the Custom House officials play prominent parts. They are the first everywhere. It is their duty and their pleasure to seize upon every ship that enters Funchal, just as it is their mission and delight to lay an embargo upon every soul who wishes to leave. Thus, the first to board the Arab were the Portuguese Customs officials, who could not move an inch until they had put up their white umbrellas and had lit a fresh cigarette. The chief of the band inspected Cetewayo gravely and in silence, as though he were mentally totalling up a calculation of how much in duty would have gone into the Treasury at Lisbon if Cetewayo had been tobacco or some other excisable commodity. The ex-King did not appear to like the humour of these gentlemen, for he gazed at them somewhat disdainfully, and muttering something to his cousin Ungcongewana, sent that worthy into a paroxysm of laughter, which, becoming contagious, ran through the entire Zulu group, finally expiring in a tremendous "Yah," from Umkosana.

When the representatives of the Custom House had left the ship every one who hurried on board had an opportunity of seeing, and those who could speak the true Zulu "click" of addressing the ex-monarch. Grapes, cigars, peaches, and invitations to smoke and "liquor up" in the idioms of England and Portugal were amongst the peace-offerings made to Cetewayo by his many admirers; but while the grapes and the peaches were accepted with a bow or a smile, the cigars and liquor were declined. To those who saluted him by raising their hats Cetewayo responded by a good-natured and even graceful nod, while those who extended their hands found them disappear in the folds of a most colossal palm.

Before leaving Madeira letters were written by Cetewayo to each of his wives, and these were sent ashore to be posted. Amongst the English visitors who had some conversation with the ex-King on board the Arab was Mr. Reynell, the superintendant at Funchal of the submarine telegraph cable. Cetewayo asked this gentleman for information on certain matters which particularly interested him, such as the time occupied in telegraphing from Madeira to Natal and from Madeira to London, the length and size of the cable, and the nature of the grazing grounds upon the island. The accommodation assigned to the King and his suite on board the Arab was in every sense first class. The king, his cousin, and two councillors messed in the saloon, and occupied a table which at their own request was set apart exclusively for their use. This arrangement necessarily involved a certain degree of isolation, which was regretted by many on board, but the Zulus are somewhat peculiar in their diet. Each of them eats three pounds of beef per meal, their consumption of this description of food between Cape Town and Madeira—a voyage of sixteen days—reaching 800lb. They do not touch either salt or pepper. They have learned the use of the knife and fork, although they have not quite accustomed themselves to them. A favourite accompaniment of Cetewayo's breakfast was a bottle of whisky, which he and his companions consumed with their porridge. Cetewayo is scrupulously clean. He takes a bath every morning, and is particular as to the condition of his table equipage. He dresses with all the care that his wardrobe will permit of, and he enjoys strict attendance to etiquette, a breach of which by his suite he will not suffer. The Governor of Madeira did not go on board the Arab as his excellency had at first intended. Repenting, however, he returned to the steamer and intimated his wish to see Cetewayo, but the latter replied that his excellency should have first sent a state messenger to know if the King of the Zulus would see the governor. The governor had violated the rubric of Zulu Royal etiquette, therefore "the king slept"—the Zulu form for declining an interview. In connection with the king's respect for Court observance I may mention incidentally an episode which seemed to throw a pleasant side-light upon his humanity. During the voyage a passenger tossed a live cat overboard, to the intense annoyance of Cetewayo, who protested loudly against the proceeding as being an act of wanton cruelty, and from that moment his abhorrence of the passenger never abated. Cetewayo occasionally attended service during the voyage, and in this, as in all other Christian civilised observances in which he has recently been required to take a part, conformed decorously to the circumstances. On one occasion, however, he arose in the midst of the service, and muttering "Let us go," walked from the saloon, followed, of course, by the chiefs.

The personal luggage of the King and his suite when landed will fill a railway wagon. It consists of new clothing packed in tin boxes made specially for the voyage at Cape Town. The principal costume of Cetewayo is like the undress uniform of a general in the British Army, consisting of a dark blue frock coat, braided and frogged, and a scarlet sash, heavily fringed with gold and looped with a gold button. The trousers are of the same material as the coat, and some idea may be formed of the amount of cloth required to make the ex-King a garment of this description, when I mention that he measures 60in. round the hips and 46in. round the waist. He is further supplied with an ordinary plain lounge suit, a blue yachting suit, and a blue pilot overcoat, with fur-trimmed collar and cuffs. The King's feet are proportionate to his bulk, his boots measure 12in. in length, 4in. across the sole, 3in. across the heel, and 1½in. across the instep.

Cetewayo looks forward with the keenest pleasure to a presentation to the Queen. In answer to an inquiry, he said, "I would see the Great Queen first before anyone, and then I would see her son. Both are mighty as the Empire which they rule." When I showed him a full plate engraving of the Princess of Wales, the King smilingly said, with a deep drawn sigh of gratification, "Ah, the Queen"—an error which the English interpreter corrected.

The ex-King believes that his visit to England is merely preliminary to his restoration to Zululand, and to that end all his hopes are now being directed. He is never tired of protesting his friendship for our nation, his respect for its power, and his intention to live at peace with us should he recover his throne. He regards the invasion of his kingdom as a great wrong, for which, however, he does not hold the Queen of the English people responsible. He continues to assert with emphasis that the quarrel was not of his seeking, and that if we had left him to bring Secocoeni to reason he would have saved us the cost and bloodshed of an invasion of Basutoland. He has forgiven what he regards as the British wrong done him, but there is still a live coal burning in his breast, and this is John Dunn. For him he feels and expresses the most intense loathing. The mention of his name sets the King spitting in all directions. His charges against Dunn are grave, and in speaking of him he says he has two tongues, one which he uses against the ex-King and the second which he uses for himself. In the numerous conversations which I and others had with him on board the Arab, Cetewayo always adhered to his statement that to the machinations of John Dunn England owed the great war in South Africa, and he himself all the trouble which had fallen upon him. In his own language, he said:—"John Dunn came to me like a mangey dog. I cured him. He received my hospitality and confidence; he stole round my heart by affecting the dress and habits of my people; he became a white Zulu, and was trusted by the Zulus; he betrayed his friends. The Queen's advisers at the Cape have listened to John Dunn, and I am now going to ask England to listen to me. I have a profound belief in the justice of England. I shall plead my cause in England before your Queen if I may, or your great Ministers. My enemies may break my heart; they shall not break my pride."

The voyage from Madeira was stormy and protracted. The Arab is a smart steamer, admirably commanded, and renowned for rapid passages; yet on Sunday last, such was the strength of the wind and the tempestuous head sea, that in twenty-five hours her log showed she only steamed 148 knots. The weather overhead, however, was bright. The king and his companions dined well, and, it may be presumed, wisely, came on deck, and shared in our somewhat limited amusements, if not as active participators, at any rate as vociferous spectators. Cetewayo asked how much nearer we had drawn to England, and when he was informed he replied: "As I am glad that we move through the water there come voices to me from the great sea, and they increase my eagerness to see your country." One day I showed the King a picture of the bombardment of Alexandria, but he pushed it aside with the remark, "I have seen enough of that," meaning that he had seen enough of war. "Give me a bulldog," he cried suddenly, "I like English bulldogs because they are plucky, and the English are not deficient in pluck." This subject brought me a night or two since to talk of Isandula and Rorke's Drift with Umkosana and Ungobozana, whom I visited in their cabin. Both chiefs bore eloquent testimony to the bravery of our men, and Umkosana spoke, with a glowing eye, of a tall Englishman with light hair, who, placing his back against a wagon, fought like a lion, killing seven Zulus with his own hand. Cetewayo said yesterday: "I like the English ladies because they are clean, I admire them also because of their dress; but I would not care for an English wife."

The joy of the ex-King on beholding Plymouth it is not easy to describe. When the Arab met the Durban approaching the Cape Cetewayo cried: "Ah, now I know it is true I am going to England." When he beheld the woods of Mount-Edgecumbe he shouted: "Ah, they've kept their promise. I am in England."

The reception which Cetewayo met with in Plymouth was of a very kindly character, and the ex-King confessed that his first touch of England warmed his heart, and exceeded his anticipations. During the passage seawards Cetewayo occupied his time in scanning the forts which protect Plymouth Sound, and in sweeping the hills with his field-glass. The flocks of sheep upon the latter speedily absorbed his interest, to the complete exclusion of everything else. He counted them, appraised their value according to the Zulu standard, and then asked how much they were worth in England. On being informed, he and his chiefs held up their hands in amazement at the magnitude of the sum. During the run to Southampton I had some conversation with those accompanying Cetewayo. In the opinion of one of his chiefs peace cannot be restored in Zululand so long as John Dunn remains in the country and Cetewayo is detained a prisoner. Cetewayo himself indignantly denies having massacred his people when they were charged with witchcraft. He knows that murders were committed, but these were crimes due to individual vengeance, and they were not known to him at the time. On hearing of these he punished the actors, and wherever tribal ill-feeling prevailed on account of supposed witchcraft he separated the families concerned, banishing them to remote parts of his kingdom. Some of the ex-King's questions *en route* to Southampton were in the highest degree suggestive of an inquisitive intelligence. While passing the bold coast line which culminates in Portland Bill, he asked me by whom England was inhabited before the Norman Conquest. I told him, going back to the time of the ancient Britons. He asked me if the ancient Britons hadn't still a place in the island, and I said "Yes, Wales." I described their weapons, and he wished to know if the ancient Britons were not the people who used bows and arrows, illustrating his meaning by imitating the action of the bow upon his knobkerrie. Before reaching Southampton the Zulus one and all dressed themselves with great care. The King's curiosity may be said to have reached its culminating point when the Arab entered Southampton Water. The weather was brilliant, and the scene most charming. Every object—every fort, hospital, yacht, and ship drew from the King an inquiry as to its nature and purpose. He expressed himself delighted with the ocean. Its beauty exceeded his expectations. "If," he said, "I could only live in a country like this I should want for nothing more on earth." The cattle, as usual, rivetted his attention and he frequently expressed his surprise that, after feeding on such soil, our herds did not become so fat as to be unable to get up again. Later he came to me exclaiming that we were like ants, we swarmed; and he added, "Why ever did a nation so grand, a people so numerous, make war upon a man so little as the Zulu? Why did you not ask me to run away to get out of Zululand? That would have been noble of you and kind to me." Many yachts in the Solent sailed as near to the Arab as possible in order to afford those on board a view of the Zulu visitor.

Off Cowes we were boarded by Mr. Branston, of the Colonial Office, who had been commissioned to receive Cetewayo, his suite, and Mr. Shepstone. The ex-King, on being introduced to Mr. Branston, received that gentleman with a grave salute, and shortly afterwards, upon the advice of Mr. Shepstone, he put on his general's uniform. The special train, which was accompanied by Mr. J. Tyler, superintendent of the South-Western Railway, went at a pace which completely astonished Cetewayo and his companions. They placed their fingers in their ears, and gazed stupified, if not with alarm, upon the scene. It was sometime before they recovered from their bewilderment, and this recovery showed itself in ejaculations, as well as in exclamations of delight at the wealth of corn and the beauty of the views. When at Madeira Cetewayo compared that island to Basuto—a land of mountains—but travelling between Winchester and Brookwood his powers of comparison utterly vanished. Nothing in Zululand or at the Cape could compare with this varied and charming panorama. Cetewayo's simple symbols of wealth, cows, assumed proportions which went beyond his powers of comparison. Their size and their milk yielding capacity carried him into undreamt of regions of calculation. Ever and anon he called to his side his cousin and his two counsellors, and they united their powers of comparison in addition, without, however, reaching a satisfactory total. The King gave it up, taking refuge in the word "wonderful." He declares there are cows for everyone in England, and he estimates the acreage of our "mealie" fields, as he calls our corn crops, by the area of the sea between Cape Town and Southampton.

Upon obtaining his first glimps of the Thames from Battersea Viaduct, Cetewayo found a new theme of wonder, whilst the thick smoky atmosphere added to his astonishment and that of his people. His reception from crowded platforms at Clapham and Kensington evidently gratified him. The number of the people present he designated "impies." On reaching Kensington the ex-King was driven in an open carriage to the residence provided for him in Melbury-road.

Shortly after leaving Plymouth Sound an interesting ceremony took place on board. The King for two days had been engaged upon something of an exceptionally interesting character. Calling Captain Wait, the commander of the Arab, to his side, he now made known his desire through Mr. Shepstone to present that gentleman with a testimonial which he had dictated to the official interpreter, and which, translated, was as follows: "To the Chief of the ship Arab.—I wish to convey to you my thanks for the way in which you have cared for us in this vessel. I thank you. I have not been troubled by anything, because you at once complied with any request I made to you, and also the food was plentiful. You gave us what we wished for. It was just like being at home, and my people who are accompanying me are also grateful to you. I have never met any person who has such a good heart as you have. All days are alike, and you speak pleasantly with us. I am truly grateful; and I should be glad, should I travel again, were I to go with a person like you, and where I am going I shall do service for you, and report the way in which you cared for me. (Signed) CETEWAYO."—*Daily Telegraph.*

SIR E. MALET AND MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published which contains various despatches by Sir Edward Malet respecting Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. The earliest of these despatches is one to Lord Granville dated Cairo, December 26, 1881. In this Sir Edward Malet mentions that Mr. Blunt, "who has of recent years travelled much among the Arab tribes and has devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of their history and their political organization, has been staying for some time at Cairo, and has formed the acquaintance of Colonel Arabi Bey and of the Chiefs of the University of El Azhar. The consequence is that he has espoused with great warmth the cause of the National party, in which he states that he sees the germs of that regeneration of the Mahomedan religion of which his writings have indicated the possibility." At this time Mr. Blunt showed Sir Edward Malet the programme of the National party, afterwards published in the *Times*. Sir Edward did not agree as to the advisability of the publication of this programme in the *Times*, but felt "bound to record that I consider myself under serious obligations to him for the manner in which he has dispelled misunderstandings which might have led to difficulties. I am anxious to acknowledge that he has in this matter already been of great assistance, and that I feel sure that the confidence which the Egyptians with whom he is in contact repose in him will enable him to render further and essential service to the cause of moderation in the conduct of the movement which is in progress."

In May of the present year Mr. Blunt's telegram to a member of the El Azhar University—"If you allow yourselves to disunite with the army, Europe will annex you," led to a despatch to Lord Granville from Sir Edward Malet, who said the Khedive asked him, "if it were not possible to dissuade Mr. Blunt from the action he was taking." Sir Edward ends this despatch by assuring Lord Granville "that the University, the Chamber, and the nation are anxious for the termination of the military despotism which now terrorizes them." On June 2 Sir Edward telegraphs from Cairo to the Foreign Office. He hears that Mr. Blunt will leave London that day on his way to Egypt, and Sir Edward says:—

"Last winter, when residing here, Mr. Blunt informed me that he had promised Arabi Pasha that in the event of a conflict arising between the Porte and Egypt he would fight with the Egyptians. I therefore venture to ask your lordship whether I have no legal means of compelling Mr. Blunt to leave Egypt in case he carries out his intention of coming here."

To this Lord Granville telegraphs the following reply:—"Mr. Blunt has stated that he will not go to Egypt."

Mr. Blunt's letter to Mr. Gladstone, dated June 21, has already been published in the *Times*. The correspondence ends with the following reply to this letter by Sir Edward Malet:—

"Whitby, July 16, 1882.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch, dated the 13th inst. from Sir Julian Pauncefote, transmitting to me by direction of your lordship, for any observations which I may desire to offer upon it, a letter addressed by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt to the Prime Minister, which appeared in the *Times* of the 23d of June.

"Mr. Blunt professes in this letter to lay shortly before Mr. Gladstone 'the history of England's diplomatic action in Egypt during the past six months.' He divides his narrative of this history into six points.

"The fallacy of the first point lies in the statement that the 'army was and is the servant of the National party,' and the inference that the interests of the National party and of the Military party were identical. The army, previous to the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, was master of Egypt, master of the Khedive, master of the National, Turkish, and Foreign parties, and master of the people. From all these, which make up the sum of the population, Arabi Pasha has, during the latter part of his administration, that is, since he has had time to show his real character, received no support except from very small minorities of each party and from the majority of the ignorant fellaheen, who had been encouraged to believe that he would give them the soil and cancel their debts. The fact is proved by the demand of seven-eighths of the Deputies, expressed by Sultan Pasha, that he should not only give in his resignation, but leave the country, and by the vigorous support extend to the Khedive by the Ulema previous to and during the mission of Dervish Pasha, when there was a momentary hope that pressure from the educated but unarmed portion of the people might induce Arabi to resign and depart.

"2. Mr. Blunt states that he can furnish ample evidence that the fall of the Sherif Ministry was not the work of the army. I can only say, in reply to this, that I have the positive and solemn assurance of Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber that the Deputies, in insisting on that occasion on a change of Ministry, acted under menace from the military and through fear.

"3. It is true that the British and French Governments were of opinion that the form of drawing up and passing the Budget could not be altered without their consent, but Mr. Blunt omits to state that the two Governments were ready to discuss the changes which the Egyptian Government desired to make, and that the Mahmoud Ministry closed the door to an understanding by refusing their friendly advances.

"4. The fourth point contains a series of assertions devoid of all foundation. It is utterly untrue that Sir Auckland Colvin and I have during the past three months set ourselves steadily to work to bring about a resolution counter to the will of the people and the liberties granted to them by the Viceroy, and it is difficult to understand how Mr. Blunt can suppose, as he suggests, that we had received instruction from Her Majesty's Government to do so. Your lordship's despatch of the 4th of November is the only document indicating a general policy in Egypt which I have received. It was accepted with gratitude and satisfaction by the Egyptians, and I have endeavoured unswervingly to carry out the liberal and beneficent views laid down in it. Sir Auckland Colvin did, indeed, steadily, oppose the financial policy of the Mahmoud Ministry, because it was disastrous to the interests confided to him as Controller-General, but instead of withholding advice as stated by Mr. Blunt, he gave it readily and unceasingly both in Council and in separate inteviews with the Ministers.

"Mr. Blunt proceeds to state that the English Press correspondents hitherto held in check by me were now permitted full licence in the dissemination of news injurious to the Ministry, and known to be false, and he records the items of news thus disseminated, which he designates as 'scares having a very slight or no foundation.'

"I do not possess the power imputed to me of inducing the correspondents of the English Press to withhold or to transmit news at my will and most of the 'scares' alluded to had very solid foundation.'

"'The scare of banditti in the Delta.' On this point I will quote the following passage from my despatch to your lordship of the 27th of February ('Egypt No. 7, 1882,' p. 50):—

"'Moustapha Pasha Fehmi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that he thought that accounts from the provinces were exaggerated, but that at the same time the Government felt it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to re-establish public security. He said that Riaz Pasha had, when in office, issued an order which had been very severely criticised, authorizing the governors of provinces to exile without trial persons known to be murderers and thieves. The present Government, in consequence of the state of the country, had felt that it was necessary to resort to this measure again. Moustapha Pasha Fehmi added that the Government intended, if necessary, to send troops to all the governorates to maintain order.' It must have been a very pressing state of affair which could induce the Mahmoud Ministry to resuscitate the arbitrary and despotic powers of the provincial governors authorized by Riaz Pasha, because it was their chief boast that the Ministry being the offspring of the national will, tranquillity would reign throughout the country.

"'The scare of the Bedouin rising.' The Bedouins have been loyal to the Khedive throughout, and their chiefs have continuously implored his permission to bring down their hordes to sweep away Arabi, and what they termed the Fellaheen Ministry, whom they regarded with contempt and hatred. One of these Bedouin Sheikhs came to me, and in the name of the chiefs begged me to induce the Khedive to allow them to guard His Highness. He said that he could bring 1,000 men to the Palace at once and 20,000 more within three days. There were cogent reasons for refusing this species of assistance, but it was solely due to the Kedive's restraining authority that no Bedouin rising occurred.

"'The scare of the Abyssinian war.' Reports of hostile intentions on the part of the Abyssinians have been rife for the last three years, but they were less prevalent during Mahmoud's Ministry than at any other time, in consequence of the passage through Cairo of a mission from King John with presents and friendly messages for the Khedive.

"'The scare of the revolt in the Soudan.' There was and is a most serious revolt in the Soudan. What was untrue was the assertion of Mahmoud Pasha Sami that the Mahdi, its leader, had been defeated and killed.

"'The scare of huge military expenditure.' It is difficult to treat seriously the assertion that this report had little foundation. Between April, 1881 when the Liquidation Budget fixed the expenditure of the Ministry of War at £368,000, and February of the present year the military expenditure was increased by £200,000. (See 'Egypt No. 7, 1882,' p. 41.)

"'The scare of a general refusal to pay taxes.' The most important province of Upper Egypt, Assiout, had already, at the beginning of June, been obliged to defer payment, and there is little doubt that, without recent events, others would have had to follow suit. The people were not credited with any intention to refuse payment if they had the money, but it was feared that prolonged misgovernment and neglect of public works would cause them to be unable to pay.

"'The scare of the resignation of provincial governors.' The Governor of the Behera, Ibrahim Bey Towfik, repeatedly offered his resignation, on the ground of his authority being interfered with by the military. It was notorious that many governors complained that they had ceased to be able to wield authority because of this continual interference.

"'The scare of the neglect of irrigation works.' This report was, unfortunately, only too well founded. It is feared that if there is a high Nile this year there will be general inundations, in consequence of the canals not having been properly dredged, and the results to agriculture, on which Egypt is entirely dependent for her wealth, may be calamitous.

"'The scare of danger to the Suez Canal.' Danger to the Canal was only apprehended in case of hostilities breaking out, and events have not allayed this apprehension.

"'The scare of Arabi's having become the bribed agent in turn of Ismail, of Halim, and of the Sultan.' Such reports are not astonishing. The employment of men's talents for a hidden consideration is so general a practice in the East that the most honest men are never safe from such imputations.

"The fifth point concerns the court-martial on the Circassians accused according to Mr. Blunt, 'of a plot to assassinate the National Ministry,' whereas, in fact, the only member of the Ministry,' against whom the plot was alleged to be directed was Arabi. There is not a sentence in this paragraph which records events in the manner in which they occurred. The Khedive required no persuasion to prevent him from ratifying a sentence which was opposed to the ordinary rules of justice and humanity. He merely weighed maturely the consequences of refusal, and sought the advice and support of those in whom he had confidence. No 'previous diplomatic action of the Consuls-General had prepared' the rupture between him and his Ministry to which this refusal led. Mahmoud Pasha Sami did not 'summon the Deputies to come to Cairo.' He convoked the Chamber in violation of the Organic Law, which conferred this power solely on the Khedive. Instead of 'the Consuls-General encouraging all who were in opposition to the National party to rally round the Khedive,' they rallied the National party itself, so far as it had any occasion to be rallied, for its support of His Highness was, in fact, immediate, spontaneous, and general. 'A section of rich Egyptians, fearing disturbance, sided with the Circassians and the Consuls-General.' The only chance of disturbance arose through opposition to the military. It would, therefore, have been foolish of these rich Egyptians to endeavour to avoid it by opposing those from whom only it had to be feared and at whose mercy they were. 'An ultimatum, dictated by the Consuls-General, was sent to the Ministers.' To what does this refer? The Note of the 25th of May was written and signed by the Agents of England and France, and it was dictated to no one. The demand made by Sultan Pasha on the 21st of May to the President of the Council, that the Ministry should resign and Arabi leave the country was not at the dictation of the Agents. It was completely voluntary, and I was surprised when he informed me that he had made it. 'Arabi, by the manifest will of the nation, returned next day to power.' The Corporations to whose supplications the Khedive yielded and re-appointed Arab, based their prayer on the assertion that, if His Highness refused, they and their families and the city itself were menaced with destruction by the military. Is it within reason to suppose that the nation could desire the head of the party which made these threats to become supreme, or that the Corporations were acting under any other motive than terror?

"6. With regard to Mr. Blunt's intention to go to Alexandria 'to do what he could towards mitigating what he feared would be the results' of the presence of the allied fleets, it can but be said that he did well to spare himself the journey if his influence for good had not increased since his sojourn at Cairo in the winter, when, contrary to what he had led me to expect, I learnt by degrees, subsequently to writing my despatch to your lordship of the 28th of December, that he was either unable or unwilling to mitigate anything, or to arrest in the slightest degree the fatal descent down the incline of the unhappy people whose interests he professed to have at heart.

"I venture here to mention the circumstances under which I wrote the despatch to which I have just alluded. I read to Mr. Blunt, before sending it, my despatch to your Lordship of the 26th of December. He said nothing at the time, but on the following day he urged upon me very strongly that I had done him serious injustice by making an *ex parte* statement with reference to his programme of the National party, and making no mention of the services which he informed me that he had rendered to the cause of moderation, and with a view to remove certain misconceptions formed by the National party regarding my own feelings and acts towards them. Taking a different view of the obligations of friendship from those apparently held by Mr. Blunt (for I conceive that they oblige one to shield one's friend instead of attacking him), I immediately, while he was still with me, wrote the despatch in question, in which I made all the reparation in my power for the unintentional wrong which he considered that I had inflicted on him, and he declared himself entirely satisfied. I should add that at that time I had still confidence in his assurances that he wielded the utmost power with the National party, and I had, of course, no misgiving that he would use it to thwart the policy of her Majesty's Government.

"I have dealt in this despatch only with the facts advanced by Mr. Blunt, leaving aside his appreciations and advice, as I have been only anxious to show that his 'history of England's diplomatic action during the last six months' should be received with caution.

"I have &c.,

"EDWARD B. MALET."

CRICKET—PAST AND PRESENT.

PLEASE understand once and for ever, when wiseacres of the present day lay down the law in some smoking-room, about the past in the days of Mynn, and Pilch, and Lillywhite, and Box, and say, "there was no bowling in those days, Sir, only slow underhand," they are simply talking the most execrable rubbish, to say nothing of propagating what is positively untrue. The story of round arm bowling is this:—In 1828 the battle was fought out, and the law was altered thus: the then law was—"The ball must be bowled, not thrown or jerked. But if the ball be jerked, or the arm extended from the body horizontally and any part of the hand be uppermost, or the hand horizontally extended when the ball shall be delivered, the umpire shall call 'No ball.'" The new law passed early in that year was—"The ball shall be bowled; if it be thrown, or jerked, or if any part of the hand or arm be above the elbow at the time of delivery, the umpire shall call 'No ball.'" This was the origin of round arm bowling; afterwards, whether by law or by custom at Lords, I really do not know, all bowling was allowed—and the law was made very stringent in the year 1841—when the hand was below the shoulder, provided, that the ball was neither thrown nor jerked. In the early days of round arm bowling, it became very erratic, and the law of "wide ball" was invented. And the smoking-room hero must listen to me for a moment, when I address him thus *à la* Dr. Johnson. "Sir, in the plenitude of your ignorance and conceit, you are talking about something of what you are wholly ignorant, and if you had the intelligence to undertand anything you would listen to what Lord Bessborough and the Hon. Robert Grimston, who, from their boyhood till now, have passed a great part of every summer at Harrow and at Lords say, and it it this, namely, that there is not a single thing which Alfred Shaw, who admittedly in his day, has been the king of bowlers, which William Lillywhite, and James Cobbett, and William Hillyer could not do too, and that in 1836, in which year somehow there was a great glut of talent, there was as good medium and quick, and true round arm bowling as to-day." Good bowling, and good batting, were scarcer than now, as there was less cricket, and cricket was not a trade with a few exceptions, but a straight ball was a straight ball, a shooter was a shooter, and men who got long scores on grounds inferior to those of to-day, without pads or gloves, must have been very good men. And "Mr. Smoking Room," you may take this from me, that Wenman and Box without pads or gloves, stood at the wicket as Pooley or Pilling do now, and if a man drew his toe over the crease, or touched a ball with his bat, he was a "dead-un:" then as now: they did not take every ball as now, as longstop was not then simply a substitute for a net. but he was expected to look out for catches, throw the batsman's wicket down for almost a certainty, if called on to do so; and by combination with bowler and one of the long-fields who was backing up, throw to the bowler's wicket, and "run out" the non-hitter if he backed up too far.

I wholly trust in Mr. Bolland's theory, that when tip-cat was played and called cross-wicket tip-cat, with eleven a-side and a notcher, and they ran as now when the cat was hit away, that a ball was substituted for the "cat," and from cross-wicket it became "cricket."

I fancy that the same "lion-heart" which beat in the breasts of Mr. E. H. Budd, Mr. W. Ward, and later on of Fuller Pilch, Alfred Mynn, Joseph Guy, Felix, Charles Taylor, Sir Frederick Bathurst, and other heroes of the first forty years of this century, beat in theirs; and my creed is, and ever has been, that a cricketer is not worth a "rush," unless he has the nerve and pluck of a lion. And let us take old Bill Beldam's ghost by the hand, and welcome him amongst our present company. He commenced his London career with the Marylebone Club, in the first year of their inauguration, at what now is Dorset Square, in 1787, and seventy years afterwards, when in his ninety-first year, was received with great respect by the first noblemen and gentlemen of England, in the committee room of the now Marylebone Club at Lords. He came in his old smock-frock, and old fashionable Hampshire country hat, and when old "Silver Billy," which was his sobriquet, picked up that old hat, he found a considerable number of sovereigns in the bottom, which had come there "promiscuous-like," from kind and loving hands. He lived fifty-six years in the reign of George III. and twenty-five years in the reign of her present Majesty, and died in his ninety-sixth year, in 1862. He played in every Gentlemen and Players' match from the commencement, and appeared for the last time in 1821 (one year after Fuller Pilch's appearance), in his fifty-fifth year, and scored twenty-three not out. He must have been an extraordinary man, and cricketers of the present age are much indebted to men of that class, who lived in the game, and were true to it, because they taught hundreds in their generation how to play. Just so Fuller Pilch and his colleagues took up the running after him and taught the forward play and brought it to perfection, in the same way as in these days—in his eighteenth year of Gentlemen and Players—Dr. Gilbert Grace has taught, and still is teaching the world, his brilliant lessons of the perfections of all-round play, the principles of which he owes to the great men before him who learnt and taught the art. It is not flattery to say so, for it is true that the general opinion is that he is such an all-round man as was never seen before. And moreover, Dr. Grace sets another example which is that no matter, whether the sun shines, or the weather is dull and cold, as the clock strikes the appointed hour, he sallies out with his eleven like a schoolboy going into the play-ground.

And let us shake hands, too, with the ghost of old John Bowyer. There he is with his pipe in his mouth, as he was photographed under my own eyes on Mitcham Green, in his eighty-eight year. We may dismiss him with a very few remarks. Born at Mitcham in 1790, and commencing his career in 1805, when fifteen yerrs of age, on the village green, when Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, who lived at Merton Abbey, were present at a match six months before Trafalgar; and in 1810 he found his way to Lords and was a useful man in the days of Lord Frederick Beauclerc—a very good field, and fairly good left-hand batsman. He walked his eleven miles each way to Dorset Square where Lords then was. He was unassuming and much respected, and of invaluable use in forming what was known in his day as the celebrated Mitcham Eleven, and was always to be found when wanted for in match. He was a good shot, fisherman, and clever at stuffing birds, and had a real knowledge of natural history. Bright in intellect, sober and honest, he "umpired" until he was eighty years old, when he thought it was his turn to look on; and in February, 1880, he caught a severe chill, and sent for me; and for once the solemnity of the occasion, and my regard for the old man, suppressed the rising laughter at the originality and quaintness of his expression, when on asking him what was the matter, he looked me in the face with a twinkle in her clear blue eye, and without any doubt or trepidation said, "I've got into bed to die and won't get up no more, for the works are all worn out, and that is what's the matter." And he kept his word as within eight and forty hours he gathered up his feet and breathed his last, and now lies in Mitcham churchyard with a cricket bat screwed on his coffin.

The old man left his record, which was doubtless accurate, for he was a truthful and simple creature, very respectful in manner, though if anyone took a liberty with him or bluntly contradicted him, there was a flash in his eye and a show of independence which betrayed a proper self pride and manliness of character. He spoke from the commencement of his career, May, 1805, when he was fifteen years of age, and was put into the Mitcham Eleven, which was then very well known, as it formed the nucleus of the County team. His tale is, that in the early part of this century, knee-breeches and silk stockings in grand matches, ankle jacks, laced up boots shod with sparrow bills and small rough-headed nails, and white shirts, were the dress; players as often as not did most of their journeys on foot, starting at day-break. There was a great deal of tremendously fast under-hand bowling, which taxed long-stop and the slip to their utmost, as they often played in open commons and downs where the ball would travel a great distance. There were a good many running matches got up off hand, at and after matches, as real cricketers had to be good runners and in good training, and running, throwing, and catching were practised at odd times to a great extent. Cricket was downright hard work then, there seldom being any boundary hits as now, and was well paid for as a rule. There was a good deal of feasting and jollification after a match, and those who drank soon came to grief. They made a great point of always having real good sound beer. Bowyer, to the end of his long life, and he was within four months of ninety, hardly ever touched anything but a "glass o' ale and a pipe," as he proved when I took him to the Surrey dinner at the Bridge House Hotel, when he was eighty. For some reason or other it was a special occasion, and General Marshall, our then President, brought the band of his Regiment, the 2nd Life Guards, which Regiment he then commanded. The old man might have had any wine he pleased, in any quantity, but he dined from choice off a "bit o' beef and a glass of ale," according to his simple training. A special privilege was granted to him at my request. He was allowed a yard of clay, and to his astonishment and mine his health was proposed and drank upstanding, and I made the old man get on his legs, and he said a few words earnestly and well. He had been intimate and had played with many of the old Hambledon heroes, and I can see no reason why the old-fashioned men of the past did not throw, and catch, and field generally as well as the best men of the present. I feel quite convinced in my own mind that they never could have fielded worse than some of them who have the hardihood to appear in public in these days, when cricket grounds are as smooth and level as a lawn. The fact is the men of the past were always in *training and practice* in all parts of the games, and that state of things is the key to success. And for a moment turning to the recent events about which I shall have to say a good deal presently, that patient training has made the Australian Eleven what it is, and there is no point in the game in which they are deficient; and I fancy there is a total absence of "funk." They do nothing else but play matches, and though fortune is fickle, the training in the long run wins.

From the date of the first grand match in 1837, which I witnessed, I had the run of the best Kent matches until 1842, when I settled in London, since which date I believe I have seen all, or almost all, the best men who ever lived, and known very many of them. The old governor found that seeing a grand match was the joy of my heart, and the expense involved nothing more than putting up the pony and sixpence admission, and cricket kept youngsters out of mischief. I believe the Hon. Robert Grimston is perfectly right when he says that before Dr. Gilbert Grace come on the *tapis*, who is the most perfect all-round man ever seen, Fuller Pilch's defence was unsurpassed. And I will tell you why counties were so strong forty years ago—they played single wicket matches and *trained*. There was no committee cricket and no clubs to pay expenses. Grand county matches were a venture, and so long as county elevens were perfect, so long people would find the money, but *not* otherwise. And so they trained, but no "muff" could any more get into a county eleven then he could fly.

And now I am going to tell you where cricket has been weakened—I am not speaking of the very front rank men: the players have made it a trade, and the gentlemen have made it a lounge. Lawn-tennis and strawberries and cream, hideously-ugly coloured jackets and caps, and no little swagger, stamp out the interest of the cricket-ground. An amateur throws aside his lawn-tennis racquet, runs in and takes his innings, and comes back again to the nets with little remorse if he has done badly. The absurd license about bowling, which used to be and still is a very difficult science if properly done, has enabled third-rate amateurs to send down a lot of rubbish without bowling wide, and they give and receive silver-plated bats for fifty runs against bowling which a big school-girl could hit over the hedge. They go away to dinner at six o'clock and leave a man to field, and they care no more for the spirit of the game, which good men and true worship, than they care for a leg of mutton after a city feast. Then again the law of l.b.w. has been practically abolished, and very second-raters, with an enormous pad to help them, can sometimes get runs against good bowling and keep up their wicket, which under the old law would be forfeited a dozen times over for l.b.w. With a few exceptions the royal road to become a first-rate amateur cricketer is through the Public Schools, the Universities, and the Marylebone Club or the Middlesex Eleven, which is pretty much Mr. I. D. Walker's pick of University favourites and a nucleus for the Gentlemen of England Eleven. And as regards the professionals, if men of note, they are engaged travelling every day of the season and they seldom have the time if they have the inclination to communicate their craft to their humbler neighbours. They have acquired an art which is worth money, and which they impart for money and not for love.

The decade between 1850 and 1860 was probably the time of the greatest rise of cricket ever known. Public School and University cricket and Village Green cricket made rapid strides. In many country clubs very good play might often be seen. Professional players were engaged at schools and in clubs, and as a necessary evil, which was inevitable, cricket became to very many a way of making money. In or about 1860, England was at its best era of cricket, and, barring Dr. W. G., was never better. Running the names as they come to memory off-hand let us see who they were: Carpenter, Hayward, Tarrant, Jackson, Anderson, Daft, George Parr—North men; and V. E. Walker, Maitland, Lyttleton, Mitchell, F. P. Miller (king of captains), Burbidge amongst the Gentlemen, and Mortlock, H. H. Stephenson, Griffiths, Cæsar, Lockyer, Caffyrn, Sewell—Surrey. They are too numerous to try and give more than a sample of. It is not too much to say that in 1860 there was not a point in the game which was not carried to perfection and that as fine an eleven as could be seen was available then, the experts being fairly represented by amateurs.

In the next decade, plus the Walker family, came whole families of cricketers, first and foremost the Graces, and also more Walkers, the Lytteltons, and the Lubbocks; and a Yorkshire eleven first came to London and played Surrey at the Oval. The other important event was in 1861-62. H. H. Stephenson, who had previously gone to America with a team, took an eleven to Australia; they were received with the greatest kindness and liberality, and returned home with most substantial rewards in the shape of presents, pecuniary and otherwise. Other elevens went, and, as we all know, the upshot was that the Australians are paying now their third visit. We all know about their two former visits, and I shall confine myself now to a few remarks on their elevens as a whole, and the cause of their great efficiency. Taking them to pieces, and do not believe that they have any individual man who is superior to any individual man in any point of the game in England; but I do believe that at most points they have as good. We have not a finer wicket-keeper than Blackham, a more patient or finer batsman than Murdoch, a finer hitter than Bonnor, a finer bowler than Giffen, as he appeared in the Gentlemen's match at the Oval, or a finer all-round field, or an eleven better captained. I am not going to discuss each man's merits, but they are a splendid eleven who know every move in the game. It is a wonder that they have done what they have. Money may have made the mare to go; but *training, not only in cricket, but in diet, and, above all, in drink, has done more.* I think they require a billiard-table wicket and good weather to show their *real* form; but be they what they may, they are a credit to the colonies, and we ought to rejoice that they have brought our old English sport to such perfection. Moreover, coming this year and being welcomed, they have learned to know us better, and find that we can lose in good temper, and I doubt not if they pay us another visit they will feel themselves at home as our brother cricketers in its fullest sense. Professor Ruskin's criticism on them is worth recording. The Professor was at the Oval for two hours on the two first days of the Gentlemen's match, the scene being a great novelty to him. And his remark to me was, "I thank God that we have a colony where all the people are not bit by rattle-snakes, or die of fever, and where they can raise such a splendid young giant as Mr. Bonner, who looks as amiable as he is grand."

A last word about cricket, past and present, which I have seen from boyhood onwards. Dr. Gilbert Grace is some eighteen years older since I saw him first; and I quite agree with the great authorities, that he was head-and-shoulders above any man who ever lived, when at his best, and, at the present moment he is a perfect wonder, not only as a cricketer, but as an *iron* man with as light a heart as a schoolboy's. But, in his fine defence and nervous style of placing and driving balls, which other men would timidly stop, I see simply a continuation of what Fuller Pilch inaugurated and taught to the whole world, carried to a greater perfection than Pilch could accomplish on rougher ground, against strange bowlers, and less practice. I see not the slightest difference in effect between Alfred Shaw at his best and William Lillywhite, James Cobbett, and William Hillyer. Each of those named could pitch a ball almost on a sixpence, and make it break pretty much as he pleased. For the life of me I cannot see any difference between Box and Wenman and the modern wicket-keepers. I never saw Herbert Jenner. Joseph Guy and Wenman (the latter a back-player) were nearly as good as Pilch. Felix was quite as good as Dr. E. M. at point, and a very much finer batsman than he ever was; and he never played in small matches when he once came to his name, and always had the best men in England against him. I cannot, for the life of me, see the slightest difference between one of the good modern amateurs and Mr. Charles Taylor, than whom, bar the Doctor, there never was a safer bat or a more elegant or active field. All that Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. W. W. Read, and the best young men (and brilliant indeed they are) have done, has been done by men, many of them now alive, at their age, with the same weapons which the real good men of this generation have, namely, a brave heart, a quick eye, a straight bat, courage and modesty. The men who can bowl the greased-lightning round-arm straight on the wicket are simply repeating what Sam Redgate and A. Mynn did five-and-forty years ago. The most brilliant long-field on any side is simply a reproduction of Tom Adams, of Kent, who had the safest [illegible] besides being a deadly shot at a wicket, *when any one was backing up*, and who also had the most dangerous pair of hands *quâ* the knuckles, if men would be impertinent and rude to him or a friend of his, however humble, as, though not quarrelsome, he was never afraid of any man. In what is this boasted pre-eminent superiority of to-day, which blatant orators are dinning into my ears? I grant the play was never more perfect than now. Is it in having the law of l. b. w. practically abolished, and the law of "throw as you please" established, *vice* bowling and playing with pads, which are positively unfair and wholly unneeded as regards size, on lawn-like grounds? Is it in the present bankruptcy as regards great amateur bowlers, the names of whom you may count on the fingers of one hand? Is it by not keeping appointments and coming late, and having substitutes to field? Is it, as regards players, by never teaching their art, except for money, even in their own villages? Is it by having no long-stop and letting byes go to the boundary? Is it by roaring at umpires on the chance of their giving a man out, who you know was *not*? Matches are played now, too often, by eleven individuals, each for himself and his infernal average, and not by eleven brother cricketers solely for victory. I am a *laudator temporis acti*, of course, in your eyes? Don't you think it would be rather absurd if you could *not* show all you can to-day, with the thousands of boys at large schols where cricket is taught compared with the few hundreds who learnt it in the days of the past; with two Universities, which are enormous athletic clubs; with countless cricket clubs in the big towns of England, and countless crowds who pay to look on? And do you much enjoy the fact, that your antipodian cousins, where real education commenced twenty years ago when H. H. Stephenson went on his mission to Australia, have shown you there is no magic which cannot be learnt by men who devote themselves to it, and who have patience and large hearts. Do you know that the public opinion was that the Gentlemen Eleven, *i.e.*, many of them, showed great want of pluck at the Oval in June last when at the wicket, though the Gentlemen's fielding was superb. Do you think it a good thing for the game that amateurs who have time and money have devoted themselves to being "Rovers," and "Sphinxes," and "Wasp," and under other absurd names to confine their cricket to garden party cricket, and grumble when they cannot find a place, to the exclusion of a young professional, in an eleven of their county, for which they do nothing?

When you run down the men of the past remember what Charles Mathews said about actors. His opinion was, that in every age there was equal excellence, and the best actors and actresses of one age were much the same as the best of another. Madam Vestris, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Keeley (who, by-the-bye, trod the boards last month), Mrs. Glover, Helen Faucett, Macready, old Farren, Charles Mathews, Keeley, Charles Kean, *cum multis aliis*, all stood alone—their so-called acting was a creation, and inimitable—just as Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Bancroft, Ellen Terry, Irving, Bancroft, Hare, Toole, Arthur Cecil, Corney Grain, and the modern people stand alone, too. Theirs is not conventional acting, it is an artistic creation. In fact, with the same opportunities, one real expert is as good as another. If the men of forty years ago had the same faultless grounds on which you now enjoy matches year after year, week after week, day after day, against the same bowlers, they would have got just as many runs as you; and I don't believe there is a single point in the game which you could teach them. Such, Mr. Editor, are the sentiments of the writer, now in his sixtieth year, and who, in laying his pen by, takes the reader so far into his confidence as to confess to him or her that if he in the vacation plays, as he sometimes does, in a quiet country match, he cannot sleep for thinking of it the night before, and that he throws up his window at daybreak to see what the weather is; and that from the first ball bowled to the fall of the last wicket, his holiday is one of intense pleasure and delight. And he adds this ryder, that he thinks that any man has just as much cause, after a long and happy day of innocent pleasure on the cricket field, to thank Heaven for it, as he does, or *should* do, for his life and health and happiness, and his meat and drink, and his bed, especially if cricket has been to him, as it has been to the writer, "the dream of his childhood and the passion of his middle age."

FREDERICK GALE.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

IN asking the French Chamber to vote a sum of £333,480 for naval expenditure rendered necessary by events in Egypt, Admiral Jaureguiberry, the Minister of Marine, stated that it was his object to place the navy on the same footing as before 1870. The disastrous war against Germany naturally had its effect upon the French Navy, which was for some years neglected owing to the heavy sums which were being spent on the urgent business of reorganizing the army and building new fortresses on land. The inutility of the navy during the war had moreover, put the country rather out of conceit with big ironclads, and it was thought that ship-building should cease until the Naval Engineering Department should have maturely considered whether light, swift-going vessels were not more suitable for modern warfare on the seas than heavy ones. In 1875, however, the report of Admiral de Montaignac on the inefficient condition of the naval defences caused the National Assembly to decide that large additions should be made forthwith to the navy of war, and an annual credit of £1,200,000 was voted for the purpose. Since then the dockyards of Brest Cherbourg, Lorient, and Toulon have been busy; but the navy has not yet quite attained the strength it possessed in 1867-8, when the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat had brought it to the highest state of efficiency. At the beginning of this year the navy was composed of 23 ironclads of the first-class (Batiments de Combat), 10 of the second-class, available only for defensive warfare, and six of the third-class, or Gardes-Cotes Cuirasses, for the defence of the sea-board. There were also 284 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. Many of these ships, however, were only effective on paper. Thus of the unarmoured screw steamers more than half were not on active service, being either stripped of guns or on the reserve list. Only two of the line of this class, the Louis [illegible] horse power, with 116 guns, and the [illegible] 400 horse power, with 66 guns, were [illegible] Again 16 out of the 23 first-class ironclads [illegible] antiquated construction, with plates not [illegible] inches in thickness at the water-line; [illegible] them are to be withdrawn from the active [illegible] On the other hand, six new ironclads of the [illegible] five of the second, and [illegible] of the third [illegible] almost completed since January, and [illegible] different sizes are in process of construction [illegible] these the two most remarkable are the [illegible] at Lorient, and the Amiral Baudin, at [illegible] ster ironclads of 11,300 tons, and armoured sides with plates of [illegible] inches [illegible] three most powerful of the completed [illegible] French Navy are the turret ships Dévastation, Foudroyante and the Amiral Duperré [illegible] designed nearly on the same lines, are [illegible] length, and constructed mainly of steel [illegible] named two have plates of 14 inches, and [illegible] guns each, that is, four of 38 tons and [illegible] tons; their indicated horsepower is [illegible] displacement 9,630 tons. The Amiral Duperré [illegible] 12 inch plates, and four 38-ton guns. [illegible] come the six new ironclads, the Tempête, [illegible] Fulminant, Furieux, Vengeur, and [illegible] 11½ inch plates and two 38-tons [illegible] In all of them horizontal steel armour [illegible] sufficient strength to make the decks [illegible] and the guns are mounted en barbette [illegible] swivels, so as to be aimed in any direction [illegible] The horse power of the first three new [illegible] and the displacement 5,095 tons; in the [illegible] three the horse-power is 3,800 and the [illegible] Not much inferior to these nine iron[illegible] are the Redoubtable, [illegible] tons, 6,000 horse [illegible] guns, and [illegible] and Colbert, which [illegible] 8,131 tons [illegible] eight of 24 tons and two of 14 [illegible] second-class ironclads, now [illegible] 6 in. plates. The newest carry four [illegible] the older ones have four 24-ton guns [illegible] 3,445, but the horse-power varies [illegible] the new-built Victorieuse and 1,987 [illegible] Duguesclin, Turenne, and Vauban, [illegible] At the head of the seven coast-guards stands the Indomptable, of [illegible] tons, [illegible] plates and two 38-ton guns; the thickness of the armour-plates in the others varies between [illegible] 5¼ in. Coming now to the unarmoured [illegible] Duquesne and Tourville, both constructed [illegible] speed, calculated at 17 knots. The [illegible] the first-class, are the [illegible] Toulon, [illegible] broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power [illegible] displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of [illegible] armed with 24 guns, of which six are [illegible] and 16 of 14 [illegible] It should be added [illegible] among the 139 screw steamers which [illegible] available out of a paper total of 284 are [illegible] and 35 transports or troop-ships [illegible] paddle steamers and 11 frigates, [illegible] 44 despatch boats. Of the 113 sailing [illegible] greater number are employed as garde[illegible] fisheries near the coasts of France.

In addition to the ships above enumerated the following are now on the stocks:—The [illegible] at Toulon; the Terrible, at Brest; and the [illegible] at Bordeaux. All these are smaller [illegible] but with fixed turrets, the guns being [illegible] on swivels. They are each of 7,184 tons [illegible] ment, and are protected at the water [illegible] pound armour 50 centimetres thick at [illegible] diminishing to 40 centimetres. The [illegible] asked for by Admiral Jaureguiberry [illegible] him to complete these vessels, and also [illegible] the Bayard, at Brest, the Turenne at [illegible] Vauban and Duguesclin at Cherbourg [illegible] ships of the Atalante class, the [illegible] fully equipped.

With regard to the French naval forces [illegible] the Minister of Marine can always count [illegible] very quickly by summoning the men [illegible] "Inscription Maritime"—an institution [illegible] from 1683. It is a list which includes [illegible] who are supposed to lead a sea [illegible] that is, fishermen and men who at [illegible] have made two foreign voyages [illegible] merchant ships. A man remains inscribed [illegible] 18th to his 50th year of age, and the [illegible] registered sailors thus amounts to [illegible] For the ordinary service of the navy [illegible] yearly by conscription of men who [illegible] their 20th year, and the time of service [illegible] as for the army, with similar conditions [illegible] duties, furloughs, and leave of absence [illegible] ed periods. The naval conscript [illegible] "good number" is generally made to [illegible] ashore in the arsenals, dockyards, [illegible] divisions of seamen stationed in the [illegible] but if he draws a number [illegible] asked for general service in the fleet [illegible] years on board a man-of-war, and is [illegible] ed on furlough, which is renewed every [illegible] for two years. During this furlough [illegible] navy. At the expiration of the [illegible] passes into the [illegible] of the [illegible] Reserve, where he remains for two years [illegible] is liable to be called at any moment [illegible] undertakes to employ himself only [illegible] or in coasting vessels, in which case he [illegible] as active service to the State, and [illegible] called for drill in the fleet in case [illegible] gency. From the first-class of the [illegible] Inscription pass into the second, where [illegible] 50th year; but in calling out the [illegible] taken, as far as possible to exempt [illegible] married seamen with families, and all [illegible] have signed engagements for long [illegible] categories would only be made to serve [illegible] of ordinary reserves was quite ex[illegible] Act passed in 1872 young men liable [illegible] the army may select to enter the [illegible] in the [illegible] after having fulfilled [illegible] [illegible] transferred from the Military to the [illegible] Reserve. Properly, the men on the [illegible] liable for service in the fleet at 18, [illegible] seldom drafted till 20, and thus escape [illegible] the five years which they are bound [illegible] to serve. The time of service, so far [illegible] rights are concerned, dates always [illegible] the day of inscription.

Altogether, the French Navy has [illegible] men. In the most difficult times [illegible] and no bounties were required to [illegible] simple enrolment was sufficient [illegible] was enough. At the present moment [illegible] Forces ready for active service [illegible] admirals, 32 rear-admirals, 104 captains [illegible] men-of-war, 201 captains of frigates, [illegible] 402 ensigns, and [illegible] warrant officers [illegible] To these must be added four regiments [illegible] of 4,000 men each, with an aggregate [illegible] the Corps of Marine Artillery, [illegible] officers; the Corps of Naval Engineers [illegible] with 191 officers; and five companies [illegible] Gendarmerie, or dockyard police. [illegible] tive purposes these forces and the [illegible] of the fleet on which they serve are [illegible] five Divisions Maritimes, having their [illegible] ters at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, [illegible] Toulon. The Divisions are in their [illegible] into naval arrondissements, of which [illegible] Dunkirk, Havre, Brest, St. Servan, [illegible] tes, Rochefort, Bordeaux, Bayonne, [illegible] Toulon, and Ajaccio. At the head of [illegible] is a vice-admiral, bearing the title [illegible] time, and at the head of every [illegible] rear-admiral. This system is found [illegible] well in lightening and simplifying the [illegible] French Admiralty. Each division [illegible] of ships in commission, one of reserve, [illegible] dockyards, stores, victualling yards, [illegible] departments, and the minister sitting [illegible] Paris exercises a general control over [illegible] sions without having to descend [illegible] details in the management of [illegible] Navy.—*The Times.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

MISS ANNA PARNELL, sister of M[illegible] is seriously ill in Dublin, the result [illegible] her sister Miss Fanny Parnell [illegible] her. Her health had already [illegible] labours in connection with the land [illegible]

SAYS *Truth*:—Police-constable [illegible] dived off Waterloo-bridge from a [illegible] rescue a would-be suicide, [illegible] take off his great-coat, and who [illegible] man without leaving his hold on [illegible] further publicity than the newspaper [illegible] police-court proceedings.

THE *Siberian Gazette* of July 31 [illegible] regular steamer service has been [illegible] tween Wladiwostok, Nicolajews[illegible] China. The same journal announ[illegible] Chinese are building a new fort [illegible] frontier, and that the Chinese Gov[illegible] chun has forbidden the sale of pro[illegible] cattle to Russians in the [illegible]

THE Bishop of Salisbury, in [illegible] nial charge [illegible] referred to the Salvation Army [illegible] glad to acknowledge that this [illegible] done much good in reforming the [illegible] ed, without teaching the tenets [illegible] communion, he deprecated its [illegible] unwarrantable and irreverent [illegible] gion, doctrine, and Christian [illegible] ing.

THE population of Russia has, [illegible] latest census, increased by [illegible] millions within the last twelve [illegible] 75,007,[illegible] for Russia in Europe, 7,[illegible] 2,028,021 for Finland, and 15,180,[illegible] Caucasus, and Central Asia; making [illegible] of 100,[illegible] as compared to [illegible] of 1870. The population of Poland [illegible] creased within the last sixty-five years [illegible] to 7,210,[illegible]

THE Montrose railway station [illegible] the scene of a painful accident. [illegible] his wife and family, who had been [illegible] friends in Montrose, were leaving [illegible] train to return home, and when [illegible] one of the children, a girl six years [illegible] upon against the carriage door. [illegible] the door to allow a late passenger [illegible] upon the girl fell out, and [illegible] under the train. She was cut in two. [illegible] out and almost lost his life in [illegible] of his child.

THE monument to Sir Edwin [illegible] Woolner is now placed in [illegible] near the tomb of the artist in [illegible] the one where Sir Christopher Wren [illegible] consists of a medallion portrait [illegible] which is a bas-relief from the [illegible] "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner [illegible] dallion portrait is a wreath [illegible] leaves, and the lions' heads [illegible] appear on two corbels at the [illegible] painter's palette serves as a [illegible] and the whole rests on a bracket [illegible] Landseer crest.

IT would be difficult to take [illegible] than the author of the following [illegible] ment, which we reproduce from [illegible] St. Louis newspaper:—"Mr. [illegible] able and justly celebrated member [illegible] has suddenly left it, taking his [illegible] tantly compelled to remark, two [illegible] tights and one brand-new top-boot [illegible] ly with his accomplishment. I note [illegible] of my life. I exhort Mr. Peates [illegible] articles abstracted from my theatre, [illegible] an early train. Should my wife [illegible] him when this advertisement meets [illegible] exhort her to return to her dear [illegible] mother, and to return to me. [illegible] not, or do so within a week from [illegible] shall have [illegible] Director of the Reade Drama[illegible] Company,' St. Louis."

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

[illegible] Cent. Promissory Notes .. Rs. 100 11 a 112 12
[illegible] Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. „ 101 8 a
[illegible] Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. „ 107 [illegible] a
[illegible] Cent. of 1879 (1893 New Loan) „ 107 [illegible] a
[illegible] Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

[illegible]NMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

[illegible] Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
[illegible] Indian Railway .. ..
[illegible]ity Class A. .. per £1 Nominal.
[illegible]ity Class B. .. per £1 ....
[illegible]red Annuity .. per £100 ....
[illegible] Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
[illegible] Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. per £20 .. 280 a

[illegible]RE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Per Cent. of 1864 [1884] .. Rs. 101 0 a
Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] .. „ 104 12 a
Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] .. „ 106 6 a
Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] .. „ 107 14 a
Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] .. „ 109 0 a 110 0
Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. „ 111 0 a
Per Cent. of 1878 [1908] .. „ 111 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

Per Cent. of 1881 .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 3

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 101
Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
Per Cent. [illegible] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute .. 104 a
Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 101 a
Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 101 a
Per Cent. 1882 [1884] India General .. 107 a
Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kursoong Darj. Tea. 100 a
Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. 109 a
Per Cent. 1881 [1886] Parbaree and Koorporea .. 101 a 102
Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. 103 a 104
Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea .. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	.. 1 8 7-16 a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	.. 1 8 5-16 a
Do. at 3 months' sight	.. 1 8[illegible] a
Do. on demand	.. 1 8 1-16 a
[illegible] Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1 8 19-32 a
Documentary Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	.. 1 8 19-32 a
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1 8 21-32 a
[illegible] of State's drafts, last drawings [illegible] Aug. 1882—Average rate	.. 1 8 a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., AUG. 21, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	.. 2 15 0	1 15 0
[illegible]	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 0 0	2 0 0
[illegible]	.. 2 7 6	2 8 9
[illegible]	.. 2 12 6	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 17 6	2 15 0
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
[illegible] &c.	.. 2 10 0	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0 to 3 0 0	.. Nominal
[illegible] & Silk	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	.. 1 12 6	1 10 0
[illegible]	.. 1 17 [illegible]	2 0 0
[illegible]	.. 2 12 6	2 8 9
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 12 6	2 8 9
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
[illegible], &c.	.. 2 10 0	
DUNDEE.		AMERICA.
[illegible]	.. Nominal	Saltpetre, .. Nominal
[illegible]	.. 2 15 0	M'ment. & Linseed $9\frac{1}{2}$
MAURITIUS.		BOMBAY.
Grain	.. 1 1 0	D. Wgt. } Rs. Nominal
[illegible] Freight	.. 9 0 0	D. Frgt. }

W. R. PATERSON,
Freight Broker.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	Year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	135 a	..	
[illegible] Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a	..	
[illegible] Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a	..	
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	134 a	..	
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	800 a	..	X
[illegible] Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	195 a	..	
[illegible] London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a	..	
[illegible] Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	
[illegible] Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	149 a	..	
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	98 a	..	
[illegible] Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	
[illegible] Corporation	500	4 do.	500 a	505	X
[illegible] Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	82 a	..	

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

[illegible] Phosphates	83	nil	19 a	20	
[illegible] Coal	60	..	93 a		
[illegible] Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	40 a	41	
[illegible] Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		
[illegible] Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	108 a		
[illegible] Co., Ld.	1,000	4½ p. ct.	1,600 a		
[illegible] Manufg. Co.	100	5 ad int.	160 a	161	
[illegible] Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		
[illegible] Co., Ld.	100		112 a		
[illegible] Warehouse	445	18R p. sh.	100 a		
[illegible] Cotton Mills	100	nil	49 a		
[illegible] J. Mills	80	11 p. ct.	127 a		
[illegible]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	70 a		
[illegible] Co.	705	20R p. sh.	220 a		
[illegible] Hydraulic	100	y28 p. ct.	123 a		X
[illegible] Tramways Co.	£19	y7½ p. ct.	113 a	114	
[illegible] Co.	5,000		6,000 a		
[illegible] Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	6½ p. ct.	116 a		X
[illegible] Hydraulic Press.	100	16 ad-int.	114 a	115	X
[illegible] Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y7 p. ct.	119 a	120	
[illegible] Ry. Co., Ld.	100	.....	par.		
[illegible] Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	72 a		
[illegible] Coal Co., Ld.	250	2½ p. ct.	197½ a		
[illegible] Jute Manf.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	85 a	86	
[illegible] Cotton Mills	200	9 p. ct.	261 a		
Do. (New issue)	200		240 a		
[illegible] Jute Mills	100	12½ p. ct.	[illegible]		
Do. (New issue)	10		16 a [illegible] prem.		
[illegible] Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	102 a		
[illegible] Hotel	250	2 p. ct.	172½ a		
[illegible] Co., Ld.	100		[illegible]		
[illegible] Docking Co.	500	5 Rp. sh.	100 a par.	105	
[illegible] Mills Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	115 a	116	X
India [illegible] Co., Ld.	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,5[illegible] a		
[illegible] Cement Co.	100	nil	[illegible] a	138	
Do. (New issue)	25		15 prem a		
[illegible] Jute Mills	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		
[illegible] Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	62 a		X
[illegible] Co., Cotton	300	7 p. ct.	300 a		
[illegible] Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	
[illegible]	100	nil	82 a	83	
[illegible] Pat. Press	500	y [illegible] p. ct.	430 a		
[illegible] Coal	100	5 [illegible]	92 a	94	X
[illegible] Stone Co.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	90 a		
[illegible] Press	100	2 p. ct.	195 a		
[illegible] Coal Assn.	100	10 ad-int.	71 a		
[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]	y 5 p. ct.	100 a		
[illegible] Thomson & Co.	90	10 ad-int.	260 a		
[illegible]	500	2½ ad-int.	85 a	89	X
[illegible] Press Co.	100	4 p. ct.	105 a	106	
[illegible] Sugar Works	100	9 ad-int.	100 a		
[illegible] Paper Mills	20	..	2 a 3 prem		
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	100	..	100 a	103	
[illegible] Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	140 a		
Watson's Patent Press	100	10 ad-int.	105 a		

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Yearly			
[illegible] Teral [Darjg]	100	nil	80 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	nil	80 a		
[illegible]	100	10 p. ct.	100 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	104 a		
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct.	621 a	660	N
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct.	125 a		
[illegible] [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct.	60 a	62	
Do. Contributory	80	4 p. ct.	50 a	51	
[illegible] [Assam]	200	nil	262 a		
Do. Contributory	100	nil	138 a	139	
[illegible] [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	160 a	165	
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct.	66 a	67	
[illegible] Cachar	200	6 p. ct.	145 a		
[illegible] Teral [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.	75 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct.	500 a		
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		
[illegible] [Cachar]	£15	2 p. ct.	par.		
[illegible]pore	100	3½ p. ct.	80 a		
[illegible]	100	nil	....		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	nil	65 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	nil	70 a		
[illegible] Tea & Cinchona	100	nil	110 a	112	N
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	25 p. ct.	250 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	nil	30 a		
[illegible]on	90	5 p. ct.	65 a	66	
[illegible] Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p. ct.	80 a		
[illegible] Ordinary	100	5 p. ct.	101 a		
Do. A	£10	10½ p. ct.	[illegible] a		
Do. B	£10	8 p. ct.	[illegible] a		
[illegible] [Assam]	£10	11 p. ct.	168 a		
[illegible] Cachar	100	8 p. ct.	71 a	72	
[illegible] Assam & Cachar	100	5½ p. ct.	35 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	nil	165 a		
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	£10	nil	139 a		
[illegible] Tea	100	5 p. ct.	26 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	3 p. ct.	170 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	nil	55 a		
[illegible] [Kangra]	500	nil	250 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	96 a	97	
[illegible]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	110 a	112	
[illegible] Chota Nagpore]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	75 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	[illegible] p. ct.	par.		
[illegible] Terai	£15	10 p. ct.	120 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	500	15 p. ct.	590 a	600	
[illegible] [Cachar]	250	6 p. ct.	235 a		
[illegible]	100	nil	15 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	10 p. ct.	111 a	112	
[illegible]	100	nil	77 a		
[illegible] [Assam] A	100	2½ p. ct.	par.		
Do. B	90	....	1 prem. a		
[illegible] [Chittg]	100	....	par.		
[illegible]pore [Cachar]	100	nil	67 a	68	
[illegible] and Darjeeling	100	nil	49 a		
[illegible] Contributory	250	5 p. ct.	146 a	148	
[illegible] [Cachar]	200	5 p. ct.	122 a		
[illegible] [Sylhet]	100	16 p. ct.	230 a		
[illegible] River (W. Dooars)	100	4 p. ct.	70 a	72	
[illegible] [Darjg.]	£10	nil	£1 prem.		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	10 p. ct.	106 a	107	
[illegible]ore [Assam]	100	17½ p. ct.	150 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	£7½	nil	40 a	41	
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	£10	nil	105 a	110	
[illegible]rra [Cachar]	100	nil	81 a	82	N
[illegible] Contributory	100	nil	85 a	86	
[illegible] [Assam]	100	3 p. ct.	53 a		
[illegible] Assam	90	3 p. ct.	45 a		
[illegible] Contributory	80	nil	30 disct.		
[illegible] [Darj.]	100	nil	80 a		
[illegible] Assam Tea	90	nil	70 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	5 p. ct.	109 a		
[illegible] Contributory	£10	nil	....		
[illegible] [Darjg]	200	nil	100 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	125	nil	50 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	5 p. ct.	95 a		
[illegible] Western Cachar	£10	....	100 a		
[illegible]ore [Cachar]	30	37 p. ct.	130 a		
[illegible] [Assam]	100	9 p. ct.	98 a		
[illegible] [Cachar]	200	nil	120 a		
[illegible] [Darjg]	100	nil	37 a	38	
[illegible] [Sylhet]	85	9 p. ct.	76 a	77	
[illegible] [Assam]	100	10 p. ct.	100 a	102	
[illegible] [Darjg.]	100	nil	70 a		
[illegible]nd Issue]	100	nil	55 a	60	
[illegible]ttee [Chittg]	100	....	100 a	103	
[illegible] Runghiot	100	....	....		
[illegible] [Assam.]	100	....	62 a	63	
[illegible] Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	100 a	101	
[illegible] Mutual Cachar	100	nil	nominal.		
[illegible] & Murmah	100	9 p. ct.	145 a	150	
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	56	5 p. ct.	10 prem.		
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct.	106 a		
[illegible] [Darjg]	100	11 p. ct.	110 a	111	
[illegible] River [Chittg]	100	9 p. ct.	100 a	101	
[illegible] [Darjg]	100	10 p. ct.	105 a	107	
[illegible] Valley [Darjg]	100	nil	75 a		N
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	100	7 p. ct.	95 a		
[illegible] [Darjeeling]	100	13 p. ct.	116 a	118	
[illegible] Assam	80	12½ p. ct.	100 a		
[illegible]	200	12 p. ct.	209 a	210	
[illegible]	£10	....	40 a		N
[illegible]arie (W. Dooars)	100	17½ p. ct.	150 a		

[illegible]—An interim dividend on crop of 1881.
[illegible]al dividend on crop of 1881.
[illegible] of dividend on crop of 1880.
[illegible] dividend for the year.
[illegible]yers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
[illegible] exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
[illegible] rupees per share ad-int.
[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

FARES FROM COLABA. 1st Class. 2nd Cl. 3rd Class. Mail. Ordy.

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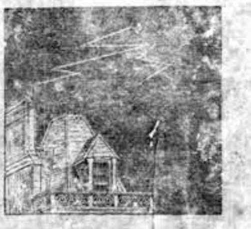

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The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

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Every clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.

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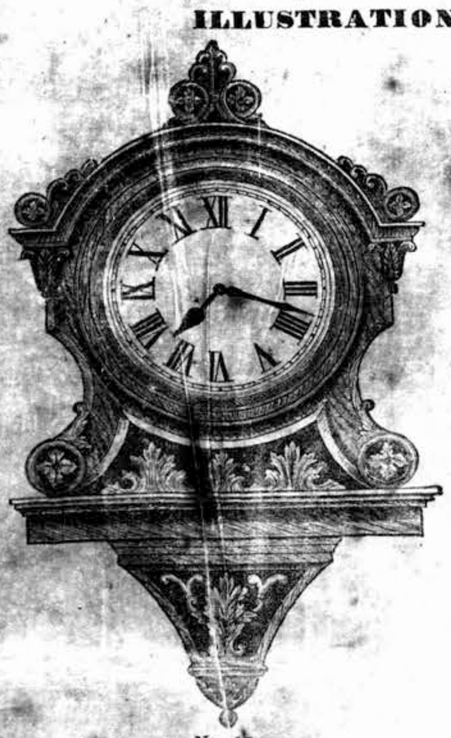
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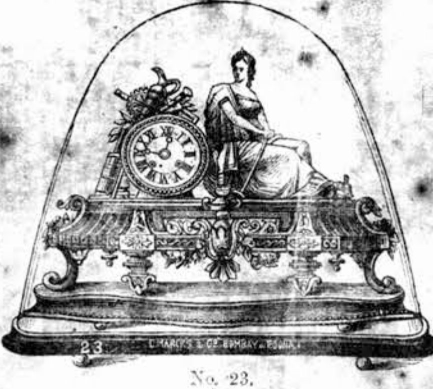
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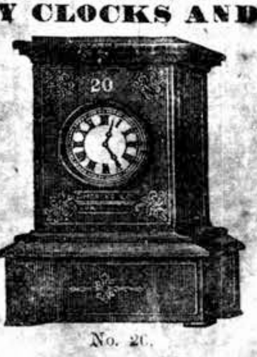
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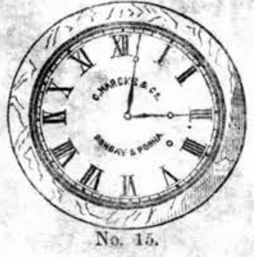
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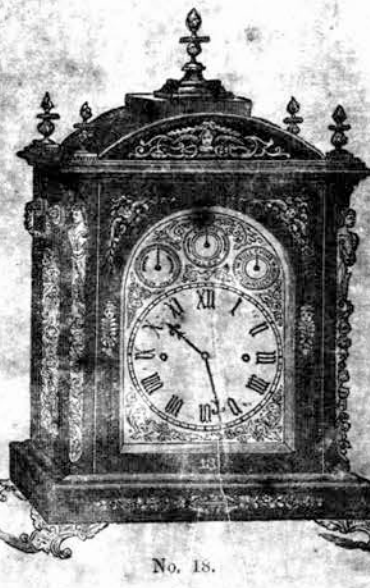
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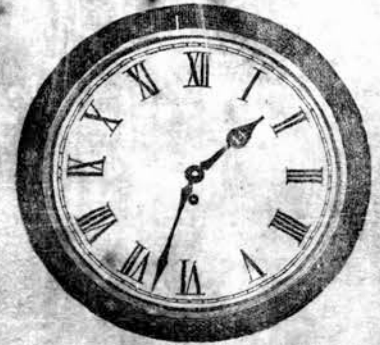
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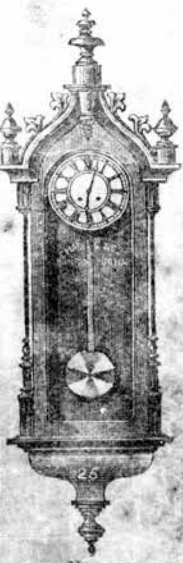
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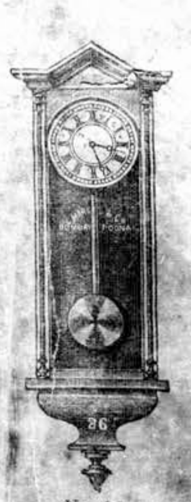
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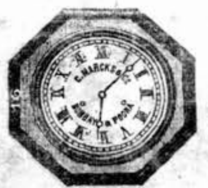
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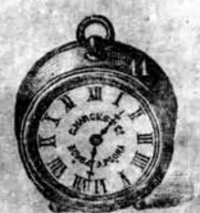
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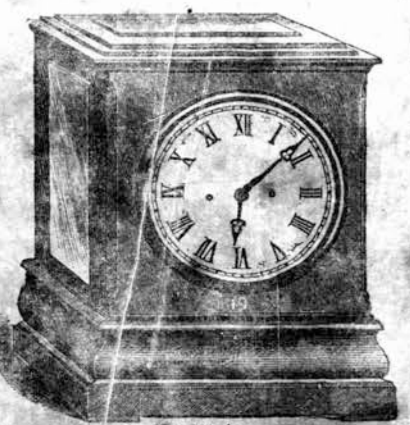
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ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY CIRCULAR WALL CLOCK WITH PENDULUM.

Illustration No. 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
12 inch dial, plate glass front, bold figures, not striking	70	0	0
The same, striking hours on bell	135	0	0
As above, with finest London made lever escapement, not striking	130	0	0
The same going in any position, but striking loud on bell	240	0	0
14 inch dial, plate glass front and very bold figures, not striking	80	0	0
24 inch dial, plate glass front, not striking ...	220	0	0
Do. ditto winding at the back ditto ...	240	0	0
As foregoing, striking	340	0	0

ENGLISH MAHOGANY EIGHT-DAY BRACKET CLOCK.

Illustration No. 19 A.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Plate glass top and sides, striking hours on bell, Rs. 140 and	165	0	0
Same as foregoing, striking quarters on 2 bells and hours on a deep-toned gong, Rs. 330 and ...	375	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY HALL CLOCK.

Illustration No. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A highly finished and complete piece of mechanism chiming quarters on an octave of well-toned bells, and hours on Cathedral gong 10 inch silvered dial with black numerals in polished Oak case	450	0	0
Same as foregoing, one quarter size larger, Rs. 550 and	600	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY WALL OR BRACKET PENDULUM CLOCK.

Illustration No. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
In either Oak or Mahogany, respectively, silent. ... ... Rs. 60, 75, 80, 85,		0	0
As foregoing, striking hours only on bell Rs. 139 and 225.			

We guarantee the quality of these Clocks to be unquestionably the best, and any clock not approved of may be exchanged.

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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

PETER MÖLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU, in his interesting book, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, says:—"My object in coming to Stamsund was to visit Herr M—— (Peter Möller) a celebrated manufacturer of Cod-liver Oil, which enjoys such great and well deserved reputation in the United States. . . . . . Several men were engaged in separating the good livers from the bad; all were fresh from fish caught that day. The fat and healthy livers were whitish, while the diseased ones were greenish, and the lean ones red. I was surprised to see the number of diseased and lean livers. The season for the best ones would soon be over, and it happens that the Cod arrive at Lofoten when their livers are in the finest condition. The men are very particular in selecting the choicest kinds. After they had been assorted, they were put into a large tank, washed thoroughly in warm water, and then placed over an open wire net to let the water drip away. I noticed that extreme care was taken in all stages of the preparation of the Oil. . . . . The process has nothing of the repulsiveness of the method by which brown oil is usually made, namely, by letting the livers rot, skimming the oil, and afterwards boiling it."—Vol. II. p. 130.

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THROUGHOUT INDIA, ETC., IN CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.

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PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for the INDIAN CLIMATE

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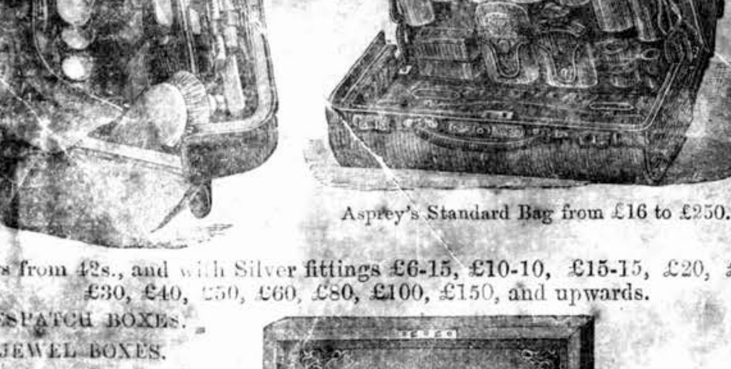
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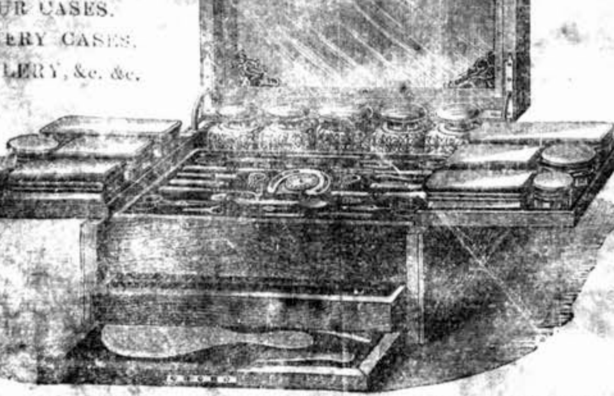

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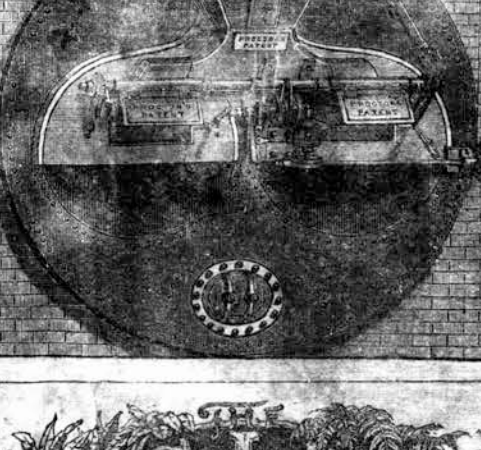

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